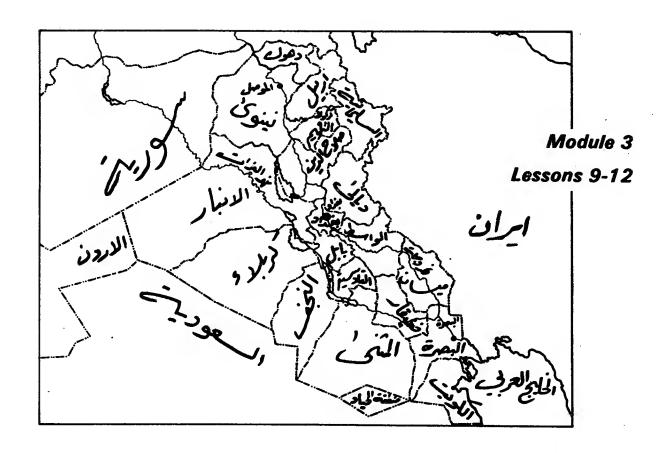
ARABIC IRAQI COURSE



June 1985

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

Abbreviations Used in This Module

f. feminine

ID Iraqi

m. masculine

MSA Modern Standard Arabic

pl. plural

sing. singular

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MODULE 3 OBJECTIVES

Upon successful completion of this module, the student will be able to understand and carry out conversations in Iraqi including the grammatical features and vocabulary of Module 3, and based on the following topics or situations:

Lesson 9: Asking for Directions

Lesson 10: Using Public Transportation

Lesson 11: Making Phone Calls

Lesson 12: Health Problems

To evaluate successful completion of the module, the student will be given a Module CRT (Criterion Referenced Test) according to the following specifications.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Part 1. Given 10 recorded Iraqi sentences, the student selects the best English translation from 4 printed choices. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Part 2. Given 10 recorded Iraqi sentences, the student selects the best Iraqi response from 4 choices which are printed and also recorded. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Part 3. Given a recorded Iraqi dialogue, the student gives English answers to 10 written English questions. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

MODULE 3 OBJECTIVES

WRITTEN INTERPRETATION

Given 10 recorded Iraqi sentences, the student translates each sentence into written English. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

DICTATION

Given 10 recorded Iraqi sentences, the student transcribes each sentence verbatim. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

SPEAKING

Spoken Interpretation. Given a recorded dialogue between an Iraqi who speaks ID and an American who speaks English, the student orally interprets for both speakers. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Role Playing. Given a situation in which the instructor plays the role of an Iraqi, the student responds in ID to the instructor's lines. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

LESSON 9

ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS



OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Ask and give directions for finding a particular location in the city of interest to you.
- Ask and give directions for finding a particular office inside a building.



GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

1.	The ID modification and usage	لـی ، کبل ، عوج ، درج ، اندل
	of some MSA words:	
2.	The ID expressions:	حا ممكن اتضيعها ، على عيني وراسي ،
		ىلى ايدك اليسار ، بوجهك
3.	Conjugation of the ID verb:	لــى
4.	The merger of letters in pronunciation	اتدلیني
5.	The making of a verb from a noun that does not have a root:	٠
6.	Measure I verbs:	صعـد ، دلـی ، عـوج
7.	Measure II verbs:	عمصر ، عظلم ، ضیلع ، وجله

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Orville Grovum McGonigle, on his first day in Baghdad, wanted to visit places on the famous Abu Nawas Street. The following is how he asked for directions.

اورفل: مِن فَفَلَكُ مَمَكِن إِتَدَلَيِنِي عَلَى شَارِعَ أَبُو نُوْاسَ ؟
البغدادي: شَارِعَ أَبُو نُوْاسَ ؟ إِيَّ ، إمْشِي كُبُلُ إِلَى أَن تُوصَلُ بَابِ الشَّرِيِ السَّرِيِ السَّرِي السَّرِي ؟
اورفل: زين اشلون أعرف اني وصلت بَابُ الشَّرِي ؟

البغدادي: هِيْ أُولُ سَاحَتْ جِبِيرة مُدُورَة بِيهَا مَطَاعِم وُدِكَاكِين هواية مُ وَمُ مُعِينًا مُثَالِقًا مُنْ المُعْمَالِةِ مُدُورَة بِيهَا مَطَاعِم وُدِكَاكِين هواية مُا مُمكن اتفُعْمِسَا •

﴾ و َرَيَّ هِ ۚ ۚ ﴿ ﴿ ﴿ ﴿ وَ مِنْ وَ مَا رَا الْمَا الْرَسْيِدِ وَرَاكُ ﴿ الْرَسْيِدِ وَرَاكُ ﴿

LESSON 9 FRAME I



TRANSLATION

Orville: Could you please show me (lead me to) where

Abu Nawas Street is?

The Baghdadi: Abu Nawas Street? Yes. (Go) walk straight ahead

till you reach Bab El-Sharji.

Orville: OK, but how will I know that I have reached Bab El-Sharji?

The Baghdadi: It is the first big square where there are a lot of

restaurants and shops. You can't (miss it) loose it.

Orville: And then?

The Baghdadi: Go to the end till you reach the bridge, turn left and

Abu Nawas Street will be (in front of you) in your face and

Al-Rasheed Street behind you.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. إتدليني , "guide me," "point out to me" or "lead me," is ID for the MSA أَدُلُني . The perfect verb in MSA is دُلُني , and in ID is دُلُني with changes to I when suffixed.

Example:

guided me	دلانرسي
guided her	دُ لَاهِـُــا
guided you	۱۰ و دلاکسم

is the nickname of the famous poet الحسن بن هاني , who was born in Basrah in the year 763. He later moved to Baghdad, and eventually became the confidant of the great caliph Harun El-Rasheed هارون الرشيد He is reported to have loved alcoholic beverages to excess, therefore most of the bars and nightspots in Baghdad are concentrated in "Abu Nawas Street."

3. كبل , "straight ahead," is ID for the MSA قبل , "front." The ID كبال for the MSA كبال is used to mean "in front of" or "opposite." Example:

Come stand in front of me.

مره ژرو هر تعال اوکف کبالی، Abu Jassim's store is opposite the movie house.

دُكَان ابو جاسم كبال السينما٠

4. باب الشَرقي , "the Eastern Gate," is ID for the MSA الباب الشَرقي .

Literally, it means "the Eastern Door." Notice the ID changing of the ق to ج , like "j."

When Baghdad was built in 762 it was surrounded by a three-layered wall and four guarded gates. is one of those gates. Though all the gates are gone, the name of the eastern gate survived. The area there is one of the busiest in Baghdad, full of stores, movie houses, bars, restaurants, theaters and other nightspots. The English word "bar," , is used in ID along with "casino," كارينو . The English word "nightclub," نايت كلب , beer."

in this context means "open space" or "square." It is MSA and ID.

It has many other meanings such as:

battlefield العَدْرُكَة العَتَال ، ساحة الحُرب ، ساحة المُعْرُكَة على athletic field football field أَنْكُنُ العَدَمُ العَلَمُ ا

LESSON 9

- 6. امكن مكن أنصياً is an ID expression meaning, "You can't miss it."

 Notice again the merger of the ت with the ف then becomes

 dominant. The verb مناه in MSA means "lost." See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
- in this context is an ID usage meaning "turn." This usage is applied only in giving directions. The MSA verb عوج means "bent."

 See Reference Grammar and Enrichment, this lesson.
- 8. بوجهك , "in your face" or "to your face," is another ID usage; in this case meaning "facing you." The ID expression وكف بوجهه means "He challenged him," "He stood up to him" or "He confronted him." اتجاه , "direction," is derived from وجهت , "face." See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
- ر الله , "behind you, " is ID for the MSA ورانك . Notice that the hamza is dropped. The rest of the sides are:
 - is ID. "right," is MSA and ID; يمين is ID. "left," is MSA and ID; يستار is ID. يستار , "front," is MSA. In ID it is .
- 9. شارع الرشيد , "Al-Rasheed Street," is one of the most famous streets in Baghdad. Most of the banks and a lot of businesses and offices are located along both sides. It is named after Caliph Haroon El-Rasheed.

 Notice the difference in spelling of Al and El. It is caused by the different vowelling. In the case of the second, there are two consecutive vowelless letters; this necessitated the application of a on the second letter.



One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Notice that the Arabic numbers correspond with those of Explanatory Notes.)

Could you guide me (point out) to the Officers' Club?

٠١ ممكن إتدليني عَلَى نُادِي ٱلضَّاطُ ؟ ممكن اتدليني ، دليني مِنْ فَطْلُكُ

ممكن اتدليني على نادي الضباط ؟

Do you know where Abu Nawas Street is?

٠٢ إنت تندل شارع أبو نواس وينه ؟ ٢٠ إنت تندل شارع أبو نواس وينه ؟

ابو نواس ، شارع ابو نواس ، شوفني شارع ابو نواس

انت تندل شارع ابو نواس وینه ؟

If you walk straight ahead to the end of the block, Abu Jassim's store will be just ahead of you.

٠٣ إذا تمشي كُبلُ لَرَاسَ الْعِكِدُ ، وَيُن ذُونَ اللهِ عَلَيْ لَرَاسَ الْعِكِدُ ، دُكَان أَبُو جَاسِم يصير كَبالك ،

اذا تمشی کیل ، کیل

كبل ، كبالك

اذا تمشي كبل لرأس العكد ، دكان ابو جاسم يصير كبالك •

Bab El-Sharji Square is round and big.

٠ ر ٥ ر ٥ و 6 و مركر و و مرورة وجبيزة ٠ و مدورة وجبيزة ٠

م م ه باب الشرجي ، ساحة باب الشرجي ، فلكـة باب الشرجي

ساحمة باب الشرجي معدورة وجبيرة ٠

The football field is not square.

٠٥ ساحة كرة القدم مو محدورة ٠

ساحة كرة القدم

ساحة كرة القدم مو مدورة ٠

The 5th Regiment reached the battlefield.

و مرابع المنظمة وصلت ساحة المنظمة وصلت ساحة المنظمة المنظمة والمنظمة والمن

ساحة المعركة ، وصلت ساحة المعركة

الكتيبة الخامسة وصلت ساحة المعركة •

The restaurant is in the middle of Abu Nawas Street. You can't miss it.

٠٠ أَنْهُمُ مُ مُا مُمَكِنَ إِنْهُمِهِ ٠٠ أَمْمُمُ مُا مُمَكِنَ إِنْهُمِعُه ٠

بنص شارع ابو نواس ما ممكن اتضيعه ٠

المطعم يصير بنص شارع ابو نواس ما ممكن اتضيعه ٠

Layla lost her watch.

ه ۱ °۰۰۰ رور لیلی ضیعت ساعتها ۰

ضیعت ، لیلی ضیعت

ليلي ضيعت ساعتها •

Turn left before you reach Bab El-Sharji.

۷۰ إعوج عاليسار كَبُلُ مَا توصل بَابُ إِلْشَرْجَسِي ٠

اعوج ٠ اعوج عاليسار ٠ اعوج عاليمين ٠

اعوج على يسارك ٠ اعوج على يمينك ٠

اعوج عاليسار كبل ما توصل باب الشرجي ٠

Go to the end of the street, and you will see the store in front of you.

٨٠ الدكان بوجهك ٠ الدكان كدامك ٠

تشوف الدكان بوجهك ٠ تشوف الدكان كدامك ٠

لنهاية الشارع وتشوف الدكان بوجهك ٠ وتشوفه كدامك ٠

امشي لنهاية الشارع وتشوف الدكان بوجهك •

LESSON 9

DRILLS

The employee confronted (stood up to) his manager.

وركة وكف بوجه إلمدير ماله .

وكف بوجه ، وكف بوجهي .

الموظف وكف بوجه المدير ماله ٠

Al-Rasheed Street ends at Bab El-Sherji.

٩٠ شارع إلرشيد ينتهي بباب الشرجي ٠

شارع الرشيد

شارع الرشيد ينتهي بباب الشرجي ٠

Two

Repeat after the model.

Najeeb is on the phone with Orville.

نجيب: شوف اذا ما مشغول الليلة تعال نروح نشرب شوية بيات •

اورفل: اي والله خوش فكسرة ، وين تريد تروح ؟

ت الله خلي نروح لغد كازينو بشارع ابو نواس ٠

اورفل: آني ما اندل وين يصير شارع ابو نواس ٠

نجيـب: اذا انت جاي من شارع الرشيد ، شارع ابو نواس

يصير كدامك على طول •

اورفل: ما اعوج يمين ، يسار بس أمشي كبل ؟

نجيب: إي نعم لا تعوج لا يمنة ولا يسرة •

Three

Repeat after the model.

الاول : ممكن تكلُّ لِي وين يصير دكان ابو جاسم ؟

الثاني: ورا المدرسة الثانوية بنهاية العكد •

الاول : زين والمدرسة وينها ؟

الثاني: روح لنهاية هالشارع واخذ يمين بعدين والمدرسة

تصير بنص العكد عاليسار •

الاول : ودكان ابو جاسم يصير وراها من الجهة الثانية ؟

الثاني: اي نعم ورا ساحة المدرسة مالة كرة القدم ٠

Two--Translation

Najeeb: Look, if you are not busy tonight, let us go drink a little beer.

Orville: Oh, yes, by God, this is a good idea. Where do you want to go?

Najeeb: Let us go to some bar on Abu Nawas Street.

Orville: I don't know where Abu Nawas Street is.

Najeeb: If you're coming from Al-Rasheed Street, Abu Nawas Street will be

straight ahead, in front of you.

Orville: I don't turn right or left, just walk straight?

Najeeb: Oh no, don't turn right nor left.

Three--Translation

1st Person: Could you tell me where Abu Jassim's store is?

2nd Person: Behind the high school at the end of the block.

1st Person: OK, where is the high school?

2nd Person: Go to the end of this street then take a right and the school

is in the middle of the block on the left.

1st Person: And Abu Jassim's store is behind it on the other side?

2nd Person: Yes, yes, behind the school's football field.

Four

Use دلى or دلى, etc., whichever is appropriate, in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

Examples:

(Teacher) ممكن ____ على شارع المعسكر ؟

(Student) ممكن اتدليني على شارع المعسكر •

(Teacher) علي ـــــن على دائرتكم ٠

(Student) على دلاني على دائرتكم •

٠١ من فضلك ____ على المدرسة الشانوية ٠

٠٢ ممكن ____ها على الشارع اللي بيه بيتكم ؟

٣٠ منو اللي _____ كم على المعسكر ؟
 ١٥ اشلون _____ ليلى على دكان الكصاب ؟
 ٥٠ اني اكدر ____ على معسكركم ٠
 ٢٠ ممكن ____ علوان على شارع ابو نواس ؟
 ٧٠ اذا تريدينا نجي لبيتكم لازم ____ عليه ٠
 ٨٠ ____ على شارع الرشيد ٠
 ٩٠ ملازم حيدر ____ ه على نادي الضباط ٠

ــــ على ساحة كرة القدم من فضلك ٠

•

Five

Using the information provided in the left-hand column, change the underlined words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

left	(Teacher) الباريصير على يمينك ٠	
	(Student) الباريمير على يسارك ٠	1
	*	
opposite	تعمال اوکف <u>کد امن</u> .	• 1
left	امشي على يميني ٠	٠٢
right	اذا تعوج على اليسار توصل باب الشرجي ٠	۰۳
know	هم <u>یندلون</u> وین یصیر مطعم ابو نواس ۰	٠ ٤
behind	كدام المدرسة اكو ساحة مدورة ٠	• •
half	دكان ابو جاسم <u>براس</u> العكد ٠	٠٦
front	المطعم كبال الكازينو ٠	٠٧
behind	بنت جاسم ضيعت ساعة امها بالشارع <u>كدام</u> بيتهم ٠	٠,
right	كازينو ابو نواس <u>كيال</u> الجسر ٠	٠ ٩
front	اذا الجسر يصير وراك باب الشرجي يصير بوجهك •	٠١٠

Six

Use the information provided in the left-hand column to answer the following 10 Iraqi questions.

Example:

right of the bridge (Teacher) وين نادي الضباط ؟ (Student) نادي الضباط على يمين البسر • opposite the capital municipality (Teacher) وينها دائرتكم ؟ (Student) دائرتنا كبال امانة العاصمة ٠ right of Bab El-Sharji Square ١٠ وين يصير شارع ابو نواس ؟ the end of Al-Rasheed Street ٠٢ وين تصير ساحة باب الشرجي ؟ behind me ٠٣ وينه شارع الرشيد ؟ ٠٤٠ انتو وين بيتكم ؟ in the middle of the block parked in front ٥٠ وينها سيارتك ؟ ٠٦ وينه ابنك هسة ؟ in school opposite that restaurant ٠٧ وينه دكان ابو جاسم ؟

Seven

Answer the following 10 Iraqi questions.

the end of the bridge

behind Abu Nawas Street

left of Abu Jassim's store

- ٠١ اذا علي جان على يمينك انت على اي جهسة من علي ؟
- ٠٢٠ دكان ابو جاسم كبال بيته وين يصير بيت ابو جاسم ؟
- ٠٣ اذا جانت ساحة كرة القدم ورا المدرسة وين تصير المدرسة ؟
 - ٠٤ شارع ابو نواس بيسار الجسر وينه الجسر ؟

٠٨ وين يصير عكدكم ؟

٠١٠ وينه دكان الكصاب كامل ؟

٥٠ وينه السوك ؟

- ٥٠ اذا ابنك جان واكف كبالك انت وين واكف ؟
- ٠٦ اذا تعوج عاليسار تشوف باب الشرجي ، وينه باب الشرجي ؟
- νγ انت كاعد بالمطعم ودكان الكصاب بوجهك ، وينه دكان الكصاب ؟
- ٠٨ انت واكف بين بشير وليلي ، بشير على يسارك ، وين تصير ليلي ؟
 - ٠٠ انت واكف كدام الأمر مالك ، هو وين واكف ؟
 - ٠١٠ الجسر وارك والكازينو كبالك ، انت وينك ؟

Eight

Choose from the left-hand column the sentence that gives the same meaning as one of the sentences in the right-hand column.

المدرسة بيسار الدائرة،	٠١ السيارة كدام البيت ٠
المدرسة بيمين الدائرة •	۰۲ جاسم علی یمین بشیر .
البيت بيمين السيارة •	٠٣ السيارة بيمين البيت ٠
المدرسة كدام الدائرة •	٠٤ السيارة بيسار البيت ٠
بشير واكف ورا جاسم ٠	٠٥ الدائرة كبال المدرسة ٠
بشير واكف امام جاسم •	٠٦ الدائرة ورا المدرسة ٠
المدرسة كبال الدائرة •	٠٧ الدائرة على يمين المدرسة ٠
البيت بيسار السيارة •	٠٨ الدائرة على يسار المدرسة ٠
ألسيارة امام البيت ٠	٠٩ بشير واكف كدام جاسم ٠
بشير على يسار جاسم ٠	۰۱ جاسم واکف کدام بیشیر ۰

Nine

Rearrange the following 10 Iraqi sentences so that the subject of the sentences becomes the object in relation to the directions used. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

۱۰ دکان ابو جاسم کبال بیته ۰
 ۲۰ باب الشرجي علی يسارك ۰
 ۲۰ ساحة کرة القدم ورا المدرسة ۰
 ۳۰ شارع ابو نواس علی يسار الجسر ۰
 ۱۰ ابنك وراك ۰
 ۱۰ فلكة باب الشرجي علی يمينكم ۰

(Teacher) بشير على يمينك •

(Student) انت على يسار بشير •

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Orville is driving to his appointment with the dentist. He gets lost, and stops to ask a traffic policeman along Al-Rasheed Street for directions.

اورفل : مِن فَفَلَكُ كُلُّ لِي وَبِنْ تَصِيرٌ عِمَارَةٌ دِجْلَةٌ ؟ شرطي العرور: راستمر كُبُلُّ بُوجِهك وبس كُبُلٌ ما توصل باب المعظم على إِيدُكُ اليسار .

Orville is now inside the building, asking a passerby:

اورفل: ممكن تكُلُّ لِي وين عِيادة الدكتور عصام طُبِيب الأَسْنان ؟ المعار: على عيني وراسي ، بالطابق العاشِر ، أُخِرُّ واحد • اورفل: اكو مُصْعَدٌ هنا والا لازم أُصَعَد الدُرُجُّ ؟

المار: لا ، لا اكو مصعد هناك على يسارك ٠

LESSON 9 FRAME II



TRANSLATION

Orville: Please, tell me where Dijlah's building is?

Traffic Continue straight ahead and just before you reach

Policeman: Bab El-Muadham (it is) on your left-hand.

(Orville is now inside the building, asking a passerby:)

Orville: Can you possibly tell me where the office of the dentist Isam?

Passerby: On my eye and head. It is on the tenth floor, the last one.

Orville: Is there an elevator here, or must I take the stairs?

Passerby: No, no, there is an elevator, there on your left.



EXPLANATORY NOTES

- ا. عمارة, "high rise," is MSA and ID. Literally it means "building" or "structure." It is the verbal noun from the measure I verb عمر, "cultivated." See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.
- 2. دجلـة, "the Tigris," is also both MSA and ID. دجلـة, "the Tigris River," flows through Baghdad and divides it into two almost-equal halves connected by many bridges. The east side (right) is called جانب الرصافة, "the Russafa-side." The other is called جانب الكرخ, "the Karkh-side," which was the original site of early Baghdad.

مارع ابو نواس , "Abu Nawas Street," is built parallel to the Tigris River and it even follows the main curvature of the river. See Enrichment, this lesson.

- 3. باب المعظم, "Al-Muadham Gate," is also MSA and ID, with just a slight difference in the vowelling. In MSA, it is vowelled like this: معظم .

 It means "venerated," "glorified," "exalted" or "revered," and is the noun of subject from the measure II verb معظم , "glorified." In ID it is vowelled like this معظم . See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Example:

his hands أيدُهُمُّ their hands أيدُهُمُّ أيدُيُّكُمُّ your (pl.) hands أيدُيْكُمُّ

- 5. عيادة, "doctor call," "clinic," or "physician's office," is both MSA and ID. It is the verbal noun from عاد , "visited a patient," in this context. In fact, the verb عاد has a large variety of meanings and usages, and by itself constitutes a rich vocabulary. See Enrichment, this lesson.
- 6. على عيني وراسي , is an ID expression meaning "I will be glad to."

 Literally, it means "on my eye and head." This is a very nice and polite

 response to someone asking a favor. The implication is that your request is

 so highly taken into consideration that it is on a level of importance as

 valuable as my eye and head.
- 7. طابق , "floor" or "story," is both MSA and ID. طابق is ID for "brick."
- 9. کرج , "stairs" or "stepladder," in this context only, is MSA and ID.

 In ID it is very seldom used to indicate another meaning. In MSA, both the verb کرے and verbal noun کرے have several meanings and wide usage. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
- 10. أَشْرَطْتِي الْمُرُورِ , "traffic policeman," is MSA and ID. نصرطي is "policeman" the plural is مصرور . مُشْرَطَة , "traffic," is the verbal noun from the verb



One To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Notice that the Arabic numbers correspond with those of Explanatory Notes.)

Azzawi's cafe is opposite the Al-Rasheed structure.

كهوة عزاوي كبال عمارة الرشيد ٠

٠١ عمارة ، عمارة الرشيد

كبال عمارة الرشيد

كهوة عزاوي كبال عمارة الرشيد .

Kamil the contractor built this building.

المتعهد كامل عمر هالعمارة .

عسمر ، عسر هالعمارة ،

كامل عمر هالعمارة ،

المتعهد كامل عمر هالعمارة •

The are many bridges on the Tigris River.

۰۲ نهر دجلة عطيه جسور هوايسة ٠

نهر دجلة ، دجلة

نهر دجلة عليه جسور هوايسة .

The Al-Rasheed Building is in Bab El-Muadham.

عصارة الرشيد ببساب المعظم ،

٠٢ بيساب المعظم

عمارة الرشيد بباب المعظم •

The Abu Nawas Building is on your left-hand side.

عمارة ابو نواس على ايدك اليمين ،

إ• ايدك اليمين ، ايدك اليسار ، ايدك اليمنة ، ايدك اليسرة ايدها اليمين ، ايديكم اليسار ، ايديهم اليمنة على ايدك اليمين

عمسارة ابو نواس على ايدك اليمين ٠

LESSON 9 DRILLS

Dr. Ali's clinic is in the Tigris high rise.

ه عيادة الدكتور علىي بعمارة دجلـة ٠

عيادة ، عيادة الدكتور

عيادة الدكتور علي بعمارة دجلة ٠

Oh, master, whatever you ask is of the utmost importance.

اغاتي ، انت اشما تطلب على

عيني وراسي •

٦٠ على عينسي وراسي ، عالعين والراس

اشمسا تطلب على عينسي وراسي • طلبك عالعين والراس •

اغاتي انت اشما تطلب على عيني وراسي •

The doctor's clinic is on the first floor.

عيادة الدكتور بالطابق الاول •

٠٧ الطابق الاول ، الطابق الثاني ، الطابق العشرين

بالطابق الاول

عيادة الدكتور بالطابق الاول •

This building has eight floors.

هذي العمارة بيها ثمن طوابق ٠

شمن طوابق ، تسع طوابق ، تلث طوابق

هذي العمارة بيها شمن طوابق٠٠

Is there an elevator in this high rise?

اكو مُعَدُّ بهالعمارة ؟

٫٫ مصعد ، مُصاعِد

اكو مصد بهالعمارة ؟ ٠

I climbed the stairs to the tenth floor.

صعد ت الدرج للطابق العاشر ٠

٠٩ الدرج ، صعدت الدرج ٠

صعد ت الدرج للطابق العاشر •

Thabit brought me his stepladder.

شابت جاب لي الدُرُجُّ ماله ٠

الدرج ، الدرج ماله

جاب لي الدرج ماله ٠

ثابت جاب لي الدرج ماله ٠

There is a traffic policeman in this square.

ده اکو شرطي مرور بهالفِلگة ٠

١٠٠ شرطي مرور ، شرطي ، شرطـة

شرطي مرور بهالفلكة

اكو شرطي مرور بهالفلكسة ،

Two Repeat after the model.

الغريب : بالله كل لي اشلون اروح لباب الشرجي ٠

شرطي العرور: امشي كُبُلُّ الى ان تخلص شارع الرشيد وباب الشرجي يصير بوجهك ٠

الغريب : اشلون اعرف أني خلمت شارع الرشيد ؟

شرطي المرور: من توهل لباب الشرجي تشوف الغلكة الجبيرة ما ممكن إتنفيقها ٠

الغريب : اشكرك هواية أني ما أندُلُ أي محل ببغداد ٠

Three Repeat after the model.

كامل: انت تكول طبيب الاسنان مالك خوش طبيب ؟

بشير: اشمدريني أني كل ما اعرف ان شغله على سنُّوني جان زين ٠

كامل: زين آني راح اجرب اسوي لي موعد وياه ، بس وين تصير عيادته ؟

بشير: عيادته تصير قريبة من شارع ابو نواس ٠

كامل: زين ، وين باي شارع ؟ باي عمارة ؟

بشير: بعمارة دجلة ، بس كُبُلُ ما توصل نهاية شارع الرشيد ٠

كامل: اوه ، هذي الكبال الجسر اللي بيها سبع طوابق ؟

بشير: اي نعم ، وعيادته بالطابق السابع تاخذ المصعد وتصعد الها ٠

LESSON 9 DRILLS

Two--Translation

The Stranger: Tell me, by God, how to go to Bab El-Sharji?

Traffic Go straight ahead to the end of Al-Rasheed Street, and

Policeman: Bab El-Sharji will be dead in front.

The Stranger: How do I know when I come to the end of Al-Rasheed

Street?

Traffic When you reach Bab El-Sharji, you'll see the big square,

Policeman: you just can't miss it.

The Stranger: Thank you very much. I don't know any place in Baghdad.

Three--Translation

Kamil: You say your dentist is a good one?

Basheer: How do I know? All I know is that his work on my teeth was good.

Kamil: OK, I am going to try and make an appointment with him. Where

is his clinic?

Basheer: His clinic is near Abu Nawas Street.

Kamil: OK, but where? On what street? In which building?

Basheer: In the Tigris Building, just before you reach the end of

Al-Rasheed Street.

Kamil: Oh, the one opposite the bridge, which has seven stories.

Basheer: Yes, and his clinic is on the seventh floor, you take the

elevator up to it.

Four

Replace the underlined word in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with a suitable synonym without causing a change in the meaning of the sentence.

Example:

- (Teacher) المدرسة على ايدك اليمين •
- (Student) المدرسة على ايدك اليمنة •

- ١٠ الجسر على ايدج اليسرة ٠
- ٠٢ دكان الكصاب سراس العكد
- ۰۳ دکان ابو جاسم بمطننا ۰
- ١٤ العمارة على ايدك اليمنة ٠
- ه· المصعد على ايدي <u>اليمين</u> ·
- ٠٦ فلكة باب الشرجي جبيرة ٠
- ٠٧ شارع ابو نواس كبالكم ٠
- ٨٠ من تسوصل نهاية الشارع اعوج على اليسرة ٠
 - و٠ الايد اليمنة ما تعرف بالايد اليسرة ٠
 - ٠١٠ من توصل نهاية الشارع <u>أعوج</u> على اليمنة ٠

Five

Use the information provided in the left-hand column to alter each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

nine	(Teacher) هالعمارة بيها عشرين طابق •
A.	(Student) هالعمارة بيها تسع طوابق •
in front	٠١ حيط البسر وراك ٠
stairs	۰۲ اصعد بالمصعد ۰
bars	٠٣ شارع ابنو نواس بيه دكاكين هواية ٠
right	٠٤ اعتوج عاليسار ٠
your hands	٥٠ حطوا الايدين اليعنة وحبدة عالبخ ٠
15th	٠٦ عيادة الدكتور بالطابق التاسع ٠
21	٠٧ اكو سبع طوابق بهالعمارة ٠
straight ahead	٨٠ المطعم يصير على يمينك ٠
opposite	١٠٥ الدكان على يسار المطعم ٠
square	٠١٠ ساحة باب الشرجي جبيرة ٠

LESSON 9 DRILLS

Six

Use the appropriate word from the left-hand column to complete each of the the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

ايدك	امشي حتى توصل نهاية الشارع ٠	• 1
ور اك	هالعمارة بيها عشر ٠	٠٢
كبل	الجسر راح يكون على ايدك ــــــ	٠٣
فلكسة	المطعم يصير على اليمنة •	٠٤
اليسار	هذا المصعد يصعد للطابق بس ٠	• •
طو ابق	كامل عمر عمارة بيها عشرين ــــــ •	۲٠
بـار ات	اذا ــــم عاليمين تشوف الجسر ٠	٠٧
تعوج	شارع ابو نواس بیه ــــ هوایة ۰	٠٨
طابق	باب الشرجي بيه جبيرة ٠	٠٩
السابع	اذا الجسر بوجهك باب الشرجيي يصيحر حصصص	•1•

Seven

Implement in the following 10 Iraqi sentences the clues you find in the left-hand column. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

(Teacher) السيارة كدام البيت • the building (Student) السيارة كدام العمارة • ۰۱ شفت رجال دیاکل بایده ۰ their hands ٠٢ ايدين هذي المرة حلوة ٠٠ her hands ۰۳ الولد صعبد الدرج ۰ two children and her family ٠٤ ليني اخذت المصعــد ٠ ٥٠ عيادة الطبيب بالعمارة ورا دائرة الشرطة ٠ opposite اعوج عاليمين وتشوف دكان الكصاب كبالك • you, pl. استمر كبل وبراس العكد اعوج عاليسار ٠ right ٠٨ العمارة بيها مصعــد ٠ and stairs ٠٩ هذي العمارة مدورة ٠ the square the traffic policeman ٠١٠ الشرطي يلبس بدلة خاصة ٠



CLASSROOM EXERCISES

What do you say?

You are a traffic policeman on duty. A stranger stopped and asked for directions to go to the Abu Nawas Building. You give him the following orderly directions.

- 1. Continue straight ahead till you come to the next bridge which will be on your left.
- Don't take the bridge; continue till you come to the end of the next block.
- 3. Now turn right; you will be on Al-Rasheed Street.
- 4. Go to the end of Al-Rasheed Street where you will see another bridge on your right.
- 5. Now turn slightly left.
- 6. You will reach a square called Bab El-Sharji.
- 7. You come to the middle of the square, then take a right.
- 8. Now you enter Mua'sker Al-Rasheed Street.
- 9. Continue for three blocks and you will see the Tigris Building, which has 12 stories; you can't miss it.
- 10. And I like you to know that you can ask any traffic policeman for directions any time you need them.

Role Playing

- Situation 1. One student asks another to direct him (her) to go from the Presidio to Lighthouse School.
- Situation 2. One student asks another to explain to him (her) how to go to the NCO Club from the Arabic Department.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker
(Instructor)

Interpreter (Student)

Arabic speaker (Student)

Situation 1.

+ t.

عندي موعد ويا طبيب الاسنان

بس ما اندل وينها عيادته ،

You can find it in the telephone directory.

اي تمام ، بس اني جديد بهالبلاد

وما اندل الشوارع •

Who is your doctor?

الدكتسور مكسلاود ٠

Oh, I know where his clinic is. It is near here, just go straight to the next block, turn right, go three more blocks and you will see a three-story building on the left and you will see his name on the front.

شكرا ، كشر الله خيرك ،

Situation 2.

Do you know where Tom works?

نعم، يشتغل بامانة العاصمة •

Where is it located?

على شارع الرشيد تقريبا بالنص •

Where is Al-Rasheed Street?

امشي كبل الى ان تشوف الجسر اللي على نهر

دجلة وبعدين اعتوج على اليمين وتشوف

نفسك بشارع الرشيد •

Translation Practice

Translate orally into English the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

- ٠١ عمارة ابو نواس على يسار الجسر ٠
- ٠٢ دكان ابو جاسم ورا دكان الكصاب علي ٠
 - ۰۳ راح انتظرك كدام مطعم الرشيد ۰
- ١٤ عاليسار وتشوف كازينو دجلة كبالك ٠
- ٥٠ عيادة الطبيب مالي صايرة على شارع الرشيد ٠
- ٠٠ مطعم ابو تواس بالطابق الاول من عمارة دجلة ٠
 - ٠٧ عمارة دجلة بيها عشر طوابق ٠
 - ٠٨ وبيها معدين ودرج همين ٠
 - ٩٠ فلكة باب الشرجي جبيرة ومدورة
 - ٠١٠ شارع المعسكير يوصلك لتمعسكر الرشيد ٠

Dictation Practice

With books closed, transcribe the following 5 Iraqi sentences, as the instructor dictates them.

- ٠١ ساحة باب الشرجي چبيرة وبيها مطاعم ودكاكين هواية ٠
 - ٠٢ امشي كبل الى ان توصل الجسر بعدين اعوج عاليسار ٠
- ٠٣ اذا تخلي الجسر بوجهك شارع الرشيد يصير على يمينك ٠
- ٤٠ وشارع إبو نواس على يسارك وساحمة باب الشرجي وراك ٠
- ٥٠ تندل وين عيادة الدكتور عصام ؟ زين عمارة دجلة تصير يمها ٠

لاتقولن اذا ما لم ترد ان تتم الوعد في شيخ لعم

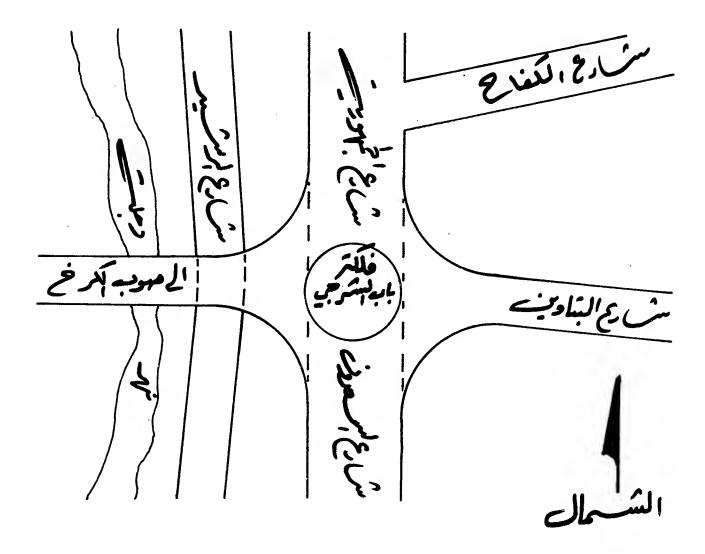
HOMEWORK



Exercise One Transcribe the following 5 recorded sentences.

Exercise Two
Write the English translation of the following 5 recorded sentences.

Listen to the following description, then draw on the sketch provided below the path that Ali followed.



Exercise Four

You will hear 10 Iraqi sentences, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response in each case.

- a دكان ابو جاسم كبال دكان الكحاب ٠
- ه. دكان ابو جاسم ودكان الكسماب واحد كبال اللاخ
 - c. دكان ابو جاسم ورا دكان الكسماب ·
 - ه. اكو جسور على نهر دجلة
 - ه. نهر دجلة عليه جسر ٠
 - نهر دجلة اكو عليه جسور جبيرة
 - ۰۱ منكة باب الشرجي كسالك ٠ a
 - d. الجسر كبالك •
 - c. انت كبال الجسر •
 - .a. العمارة ما بيها درج ٠
 - d. العمارة بيها معد •
 - c. العمارة بيها درج ·
 - a. العمارة مو بشارع ابو نواس •
 - a. عمارة ابو نواس بشارع الرشيد •
 - c. عمارة ابو نواس على شارع ابسو نواس ·
 - ٠٦ .a شارع الرشيد ما يوصلك لباب الشرجي ٠
 - d. شارع الرشيد مايوصلك لباب المعظم •
 - c. اذا تاخذ شارع الرشيد يوصلك لباب المعظم ·

LESSON 9 HOMEWORK

۰γ . a شرطي المرور بفلكة باب الشرجي ٠

- اكو شرطي مرور بنص فلكة باب الشرجي ٠
- c شرطي المرور كاعد بنص فلكة باب الشرجي ·
 - . a. انت بين المطعم والنار •
 - انت على يمين المطعم b
 - oc البار على يعينك •
 - a عيادة الدكتور بيها عشر طوابق •
 - d، عيادة الدكتور بالعمارة العاشرة
 - c عيادة الدكتور بالطابق العاشر ·
 - a اکو مصحصد ودرج بالعمارة ٠
 - d. مصعد العمارة ما يصعـد
 - c صعدت بمصد العمسارة ·

Exercise Five

Listen to the following Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 5 questions based on it.

Questions

- 1. How was Orville traveling?
- 2. Where did he stop?
- 3. Whom did he see and what did he ask?
- 4. Where did he start from and where was he heading?
- 5. Which street was pointed out to him and why?

SUMMARY



There are many ways of asking for directions in ID, such as:

Could you tell me where the police station is?

ممكن تكل لى وين دائرة الشرطة ؟

Tell me, by God, where is the police station located?

كل لي بالله وين تعير دائرة الشرطة ؟

Please point out to me the police station.

من فضلك دليني على دائرة الشرطة ٠

Do you know where the police station is?

تندل وين دائرة الشرطة ؟

These are just a few examples of how the question may be put. The important thing to know is that the question may be formed in different ways utilizing the words , من فضلك , "please," من باللحه , "by God," كلتي لي , تنسدل "point out to me,", دلينسي "tell me,", تعرف ؟ "do you know," ويسن , "where," and so on.

- 2. ابو نـواس is a very well-known and respected name in Arabic poetry. He was very famous in Baghdad during the Abbasid Dynasty. It is no surprise therefore, to find many places and establishments named after him, such as restaurants, bars, casinos, nightclubs and, of course, the famous street which runs parallel to the Tigris River.
- 3. كبل , "straight ahead" or "in front," may be used in this way or . کیال or امام or کدام substituted for by

Example:

Walk straight ahead.

- امشي كبل ٠ امشي كبالك ٠
- امشي لکدام ۰
- امشي كدامك •
- امشي امامك •

LESSON 9 SUMMARY

4. باب الشرجي , "the Eastern Gate," is a big and very busy square. Most of the wide and well-known streets end there. It is no longer the eastern end of Baghdad, but rather it is south to south-central.

- may be used to mean "field," "square" or "arena."
- in MSA has only the meaning of "bend," but in ID, in addition, it is used to mean "turn."
- 7. الرشيد "the wise," was the nickname of Caliph Haroon. There are many places, other than the street, that are named after him in Baghdad.
- 8. باب المعظم, "Al-Muadham Gate," is not believed to be one of the original four gates. It leads to a section of Baghdad called الاعظمية, "the venerated."
- is a phrase similar in meaning and usage to "on your left-hand side" or "on your right-hand side."
- is "doctor's office," although it gives the meaning of "clinic," also, it is never used in this context. It is always used in association with مبيب or طبيب , "doctor."
- on my eye and head," should never be " , "on my eye and head," should never be translated literally. It is used to show that the request is highly regarded and taken in utmost consideration.
- ". means "floor" or "story."

- 12. مصعد, "elevator" or "lift," is a noun of instrument in MSA, and it is used in ID for the same purpose.
- 13. درج , "stairs" or "ladder," is ID in this context, and also means "one stair step" or "one ladder step."

مسن قول عن بعرار مبیح قول الدبعرلغ ان لابعرنع عاصم ما ان الدنانی فیمر نماید الفنتانی

REFERENCE GRAMMAR



1. دلیّ , "guided," "led" or "pointed out," is an ID verb, made up from the MSA . Interestingly, it follows MSA rules in conjugation.

Pronoun		Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative
he	هـو	َ رُبُّ دُلُّـی	ريدلي .	
she	هـي	ُدُّلَـت دُلُـت	ررس واتدليبي *	
they	هــم	، ث كُلُسوا	ٳؾ۠ۮؙڹؙۅڹ	
you, m.	انت	كأسيت	راتُـدُلِي *	ر س دلــي
you, f.	انت	ش كالسيتر	رم اتدلین *	ر س دلــي
you, pl.	انتو	َدُ و دُليتُو	م روا التدلون *	ر الخ دلسوا
I	مر انــي	مرم . دلیست	أُدُنِّسِي	
we	احنا	مردر دلینسا	و <i>سَ</i> راندلي	

verbal noun, נצל is MSA and ID meaning "proof" or "indication."

The noun of subject and noun of object are not used.

2. عنوج is the imperative of عنوج . ID has added another usage to that of the MSA "bent" or "made crooked," which is "turn."

is a measure I verb weak in the middle. If the weak letter in the basic triliteral weak-in-the-middle verb is the , the conjugation is that of the sound verb.

For conjugation of عوبة look up the verb أشرب in Lesson 1.
The verbal noun is not used.

The noun of object عُسَاوِج is seldom used.

The noun of object is used interchangeably with

^{*} In pronunciation, the contracted into the some Ask your instructor to pronounce it for you.

REFERENCE GRAMMAR

LESSON 9

is mostly used to mean "building," "structure" or "high rise."

In MSA and especially classical Arabic it has other meanings. It is the verbal noun from the measure I verb, عصر , which is not used in ID. The measure II verb عصر , "cultivated," "populated" or "built," is used instead.

in Lesson 1.

verbal noun, تعمير

noun of subject, معمر

noun of object, معمر

4. عدم , "elevator" or "lift," is the noun of instrument from the measure I verb معدد . For conjugation, see the verb نمود in Lesson 1. verbal noun, معدد , معود , معود noun of subject, معادر معود noun of object, not used

5. معظم, "revered," is the noun of object from the measure II verb معظم .

For conjugation, see the verb معظم in Lesson 1.

verbal noun, تعظیم noun of subject, معظم

6. فيع "lost," is the measure II form of فيع . For conjugation, see the verb سلم in Lesson 1. verbal noun, وضعة and تفييع (ID) noun of subject, مضيع noun of object, مضيع

7. درج , "stairs" or "ladder," is the verbal noun from the verb , درج , "moved slowly." As a verb, it is seldom used in ID.

LESSON 9 REFERENCE GRAMMAR

8. وجمه , "face," is ID and MSA. It has no root. The verb is made from the noun in measure II وجمه , "directed," "guided" or "faced." The verbal noun is موجمه or موجمه , "direction." The noun of subject موجمه means "director," "guide" or "counselor." The noun of object , موجمه , gives the corresponding meaning.

The verbal noun from measure III means "interview" or "facing up." The noun of subject is مُوَّاحِه , "facing," and the noun of object is مُوَّاحِه , "faced."



EVALUATION



Part A.

You will hear 10 Iraqi questions or statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter that corresponds to the best response in each case.

Part B.

Translate the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Part C.

Transcribe each of the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Part D.

Listen to the following Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 8 questions based on it.

- 1. What did Orville do yesterday?
- 2. What is ailing Orville?
- 3. What kind of a doctor is Essam?
- 4. How did Orville know where the doctor's office is?
- 5. How did he go there?
- 6. What happened to him on the way?
- 7. To what floor did he go and how?
- 8. What was he told at the doctor's office and why?

ENRICHMENT



1. Another word for ساحتة , "field" or "arena," is ميحدان . is used in both MSA and ID, mostly to mean "field."

Examples:

ميدان السرمي battlefield ميدان القتال training field (drill ground)

- 2. اعسوم renders the meaning "turn" only in ID and mainly for people or pedestrians. For a vehicle or anything on wheels the verb ديسور is ID from the MSA ديسور
- is "face," وجسه is "direction" and جانب is "side" in MSA and ID. مسوب is ID for جانب and مسوب is used for the same meaning, sometimes.
- 4. عمصارة , "building," "structure" or "high rise," is MSA and ID. بناية also MSA and ID but it does not give the meaning of "high rise." In order to render the meaning "high rise," the word عالية , "high," must be used with بناية عالية , thus غالية عالية "high rise."
- 5. دجلية , "the Tigris," is one of the two main rivers that flow across

 Iraq from north to south. The other is the Euphrates الغرات . They both

 originate in Turkey. They come very close to each other near Baghdad, then

 go wide until they join to form شط العرب , "Shatt El-Arab," just south of

 Basrah.

LESSON 9

is used in 1D only for "doctor's office." For "clinic," both MSA and ID use the word مستوعف , and for "hospital," . They both are nouns of place. Literally, the former means "a place where you get a prescription," and the latter "a place where you get well."

ومنيجعل المعوف فيعراهل

VOCABULARY

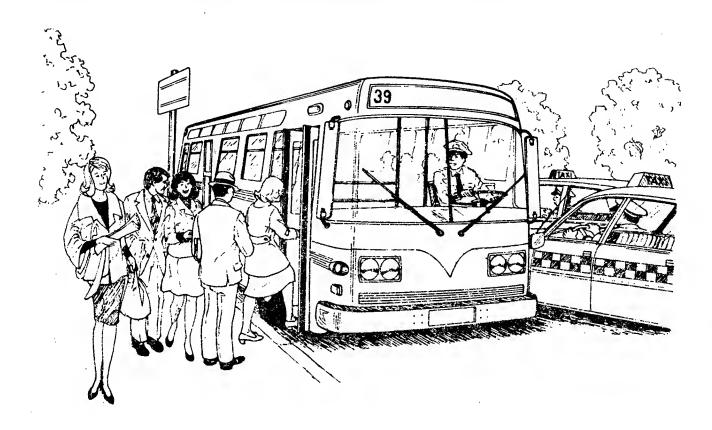


English	<u>ID</u>	MSA
Abu Nawas (name)	ابو نواس	
Al-Muadham Gate		باب المعتظم
Al-Rasheed (name)		الرشيد
arrive (to)		وصــل
behind	ورا	
building, high rise		عمــارة
continue (to)		استمسر
doctor's office		عيسادة
door, gate		باب، ابواب (ج)
elevator, lift		مصحد ، مصاعد (ج)
face		وجمه ، وجموه (ج)
field, arena		ساحسة
floor, story		طابحق ، طحوابحق (ج)
guide (to), lead (to)	دلــى	
hand	اید ، ایدین (ج)	
left		يسار
lose (to)		ضيسع
policeman		شرطي ، شرطــة (ج)
revered		معــظــم
square		ساحة
stair, ladder	درج	
straight ahead	كيال	
street		شارع ، شوارع (ج)

English	<u>ID</u>	MSA
the Eastern Gate	باب الشرجي	
the Tigris (river)		دجسلة
tooth	سنون (ج)	سن ، اسنان (ج)
traffic		مسرور
turn (to)	عسوج	

LESSON 10

USING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION



OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Engage a cab and settle on the fare.
- Get information to ride a particular city bus.



GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

1.	ID words adapted from English:	تَكْسِي ، بَاصْ ، بَايِسِكِلْ
2.	ID word adapted from Turkish:	م و ر . متروس
3.	ID modification of the MSA verb:	م <i>ے۔</i> دور
4.	ID expressions:	ر م م م م م م م م م م م م م م م م م م م
5.	Special ID word:	بم - د
6.	The measure I sound verbs:	فَرغ ، وَقَبَلْ ، شِرَسْ ، رِكِبْ ، نِزَلْ
7.	The measure I weak-in-the-middle ver	rb:
8.	The measure II verb:	ه، ه ديور

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Orville decided to take a taxi cab to go meet his friend Najeeb in

Abu Nawas Street. He stood on the sidewalk of Al-Hareery Street until a

cab came by. Orville waved his hand and shouted:

ورفل : إِشْدَعُوةٌ ؟ هَذِي مُو هُوَايَةٌ ؟ تُمَسَّمِيةٌ فِلْسِ

السابق : أغَاتِي ، أني چنت بطريقي للبيت وشفتنِي ديورت لخاطرك بس

اورفل : هذا هُو ، تِقْبُلُ تِقْبُلُ مُا تِقْبَلُ عَلَى كَيْفُكُ •

لسايق : زين يَابَا ، أُمْرِي لِلْهُ ، أَتْفَضُّلُ الْمُعَدُّ •



TRANSLATION

Orville: Taxi! Vacant?

Driver: Yes, where do you want to go?

Orville: To Abu Nawas Street. How much?

Driver: One dinar.

Orville: Why so much? Isn't that too much? Eight hundred

fils.

Driver: My friend, I was on my way home, and you saw me turn

around just for your sake.

Orville: That is it. If you agree fine; if you don't, it's as

you wish.

Driver: OK, friend, I leave the matter to God. Get in, please.



EXPLANATORY NOTES

- 1. تكسي , "taxi," is an ID word taken from the English "taxicab." The

 MSA equivalent is إجرة واجرة المجرة المجرة
- 2. فارغ , "empty" or "vacant," is MSA and ID. It is almost the standard question to a cabdriver. To get a cab, one has to hail it on the street and inquire ? فارغ , meaning "Are you in a position to serve me?" It is the noun of subject from the measure I verb فرغ , "became empty," "became vacant, "became void," "be finished."
- 3. دينار, "dinar," is MSA and ID. It was an ancient gold coin. In the modern Iraqi monetary system it is a note worth one thousand فلس , "fils," which is the smallest coin in the system. The system is metric based, more or less, on increments of 10, though there is a note that is a quarter of a dinar. In today's money market, the dinar is worth three dollars.
- 4. إشدى "Why so much?" is an ID idiom. One of the MSA meanings for نعبوة is "bidding," so the literal meaning becomes "Why is this bidding?"
- 5. فلــــــــ , "fils," is the smallest coin in Iraq. It is worth about one third of a penny. Other coins are:

ه فلس 50 fils

۱۰۰ فلس ۱۰۰ فلس

Dinars, halves, and quarters in coins do exist but paper notes are usually used.

- 6. دُـور, "turned," is ID. It is used only for wheeled objects. It comes from the MSA دار, "turned."
- 7. لخاطرك, "for your sake" or "for your favor," is an ID idiom.
- 8. على كيفك , "As pleases you," "As you wish" or "Up to you," is an ID idiom. Literally, it means "Suit your mood or condition." It may be expressed as مثل ما تريد or مثل ما تريد , "Any way you like."
- 9. أمري للسه "There is not much I can do," is an other ID idiom.

 Literally, it means, "I have submitted the matter to God."

 The same sentiment may be expressed as أمري على الله , امري بيد الله .
- السائسة , "the driver," is MSA. The ID is السائسة . The hamza is not pronounced. It is the noun of subject from the measure I verb "drove."

DRILLS



One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Notice that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

Taxi! Are you vacant?

تكسِي ، فارغ ؟

۰۰ تکسي

فسارغ

تكسي فارغ ؟

This cab is vacant.

هذا التكسي فارغ ٠

۰۲ فارغ

هذا التكسي فارغ ٠

How many dinars an hour is the rental of this cab?

بَهُ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مُعْمَّرُهُ مُنْ مُعْمَّرُهُ عَمَّالْ مُنْ مُعْمَّرُهُ عَمَّالُمُ مِنْ مُعْمَّرُهُ عَ چم دینار بالساعة الحِرة هالتکسِي ؟

۰۳ دینار ، دِنَانِیر ۰

جم دینار

جم دينار بالساعة اجرة هالتكسي ؟

٤٠ اشدعوة ؟

اشدعوة هلكد ؟ اشدعوة هالكثر ؟

اشدعوة

اشدعوة تلث دنانير ؟

Why three dinars?

Why so much?

The kabab is 50 fils.

Turn when you reach the square.

بس لخاطرك •

راح اسویها بس لخاطرك •

ور د ۵ م م شِفِتني ديورت لخاطرك ٠ ديورت لخاطرك

شفتني ديورت لخاطرك ٠

ور، ، رقبل ، ماتِقبل على كيفك ·

۰۸ علیٰ کیفك ۰

ما تقبل على كيفك ٠

تقبل تقبل ، ما تقبل على كيفك •

امري لله ٠

I'll do it just for your sake.

You saw me turn just for you (your favor).

If you agree, OK; if not, it's up to you.

The matter is up to God.

This cabdriver knows how to drive.

١٠٠٠ سَايِقَ إِلْتَكَسِي هَذَا يُعْرِفُ إِسْلُونَ يُسُوقَ .

سايق ، سايق التكسي ٠

سايق التكسي يسوق

سايق التكسي هذا يعرف اشلون يسوق ،

Two Repeat after the model.

نجيب : هلا هلا باورقل وصلت بالسلامة ما ضيعت ؟

اورفل : لا ما ضيعت ، لأن آني جيت بتكسي .

نجيب : اشكد اخذ منك ؟

اورفل : هو راد دینار بس اني کت له اشدعوة .

نجيب : وبعدين اشكد قبل ؟

اورفل : كت له ثمنمية واذا ما تقبل على كيفك ، وقبلها والله ،

Three Repeat after the model.

نجيب : انت لازم تتعلم الطبرق والشبوارع مالة بغداد

حتى تسوق سيحارتك ٠

اورفل : نعم هذا صحيح ، بس أني بعدني اشوفها زحمة ٠

نجيب : إي تمام هي تحتاج شوية وكت ٠

اورفل: هي مو بس واحد يتعلم طريقه ٠

نجيب : بس شنو ؟ اشتحتاج بعد ؟

اورفل : لا ، واحد لازم يعرف اشلون يسوق بهالشوارع المزدحمة ،

Two--Translation

Najeeb: Welcome, welcome, Orville. You arrived safely. You didn't

get lost?

Orville: No, I didn't get lost for I came in a cab.

Najeeb: How much did he charge you (take)?

Orville: He wanted a dinar, but I said, "That much?"

Najeeb: What did he accept then?

Orville: I told him 800, and if you don't agree, it is up to you,

and he accepted.

Three--Translation

Najeeb: You must learn the roads and the streets of Baghdad so you can

drive your car.

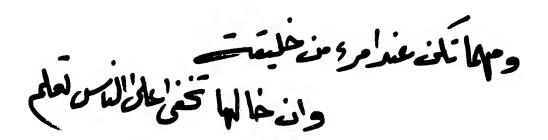
Orville: Yes, that is correct, but I still find it difficult.

Najeeb: Oh, yes, it takes a little time.

Orville: It isn't just that one learns the roads.

Najeeb: But what, what else do you need?

Orville: No, one must know how to drive in these crowded streets.



Four

Negate the affirmative and affirm the negative in the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

- (Teacher) اورفل رايح لشارع ابونواس من كبل ٠
- (Student) اورفل ما رایح لشارع ابونواس من کبل ۰
 - ٠١ التكسي فارغ ٠
 - ٠٠ السايق قبل تمنمية فلس ٠
 - ٠٣ المكتب مو فارغ ٠
 - ٠٤ الشارع مزدحم
 - ٥٠ اجرة التكسي دينار ٠
 - ٠٦ هذي الشغلة على كيفك مثل ماردتها ٠
 - ٠٧ نجيب قبل يجي ويانا ٠
 - ٠٨ طريق بيتكم على طريق بيتها ٠
 - ٠٩ سايق هالتكسي خوش سايق ٠
 - ٠١٠ ديور عند الفلكة ٠

Five

Form a question to each of the following 10 Iraqi statements, using the interrogative ؟ اشدعـــوة .

Example:

- (Teacher) هذي الشغلة تحتاج اربعة ايام
 - (Student) اشدعوة اربعة ايام ؟

اشدعوة ؟ هي شغلة زغيره · or

اشدعوة هلكد ؟

- ٠١ اجرة التكسي ٢٠ دينار باليوم ٠
- ٠٢ اكو ازدحام هواية بالسوك اليوم ٠
- ٠٣ الموظف الجديد يريد خمسمية دينار بالشهر ٠

- ١٠ سايق التكسي يريد دينار ونص لباب المعظـم
 - ٥٠ بهالمطعم يريدون عشر دنانير للكباب ٠
 - ٠٦ الدراسة بكلية الطب تاخد سبع ثمن سنين ٠
- ٠٧ ابو جاسم يطبول ساعية بالطريق حتى يوصل لدكانه .
 - ٨٠ الاجتماع راح يطول بعد قد ساعتين ٠
 - ٩٠ الفريق مالنا راح يحتاج خمس سيارات ٠
- ١٠٠ الموظفين طلبوا من المدير ينطيهم اسبوع عطلـة ٠

Six

Use the clues provided in the left-hand column to alter the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

quarter of a dinar	الدينار بيه الفافلس •	(Teacher)
	الربيع دينسار بيه ٢٥٠ فلس ٠	(Student)
you, pl.	لخاطرك راح اقبل نص دينار ٠	•1
crowded	شارع الرشيد طويل ٠	• ٢
continued straight ahead	التكسي ديور عاليمين ٠	• ٣
his own car	كامل يروح بتكسي للداشرة •	• {
half a dinar	بكازينو ابونواس البيرة بعية فلس •	••
you, f.	لا تقبلها اذا ما جانت على كيفك ٠	•٦
the butcher shop	بیت سمیر علی طریق دکان ابو جاسم •	• Y
two cabs	اجروا تكسي بعشرين دينار باليوم •	• 🖈
yearly	يأجرون هالعمارة شهريا ٠	• 9
high rise	بيت سلمان بشارع الرشيد •	• 1 •

Seven

Choose from the left-hand column the sentence that is most closely related to each of the following 10 Iraqi statements.

اشدعوة هلكد ؟

١٠ فوضنا امرنا لله٠

زحمة على الولد يروحون مشي ٠

۰۲ اذا ما تقبل على كيفك ۰

- نكدر ناخذ هالتكسي ٠
- ٠٠ اجرة التكسي عشرين دينار باليوم ٠

على خوش سايق ٠

٠٤ لاتـخلي الولد يمشون لخـاطر الله

اذا مو زحمة اريد اروح

٥٠ السياقة زحمة لان الشوارع مزدحمة ٠

اخذهم بالتكسي ٠

ويساك اليوم ٠

.0

سوینا کل ما نکدر وهسه

٠٦ هذا التكسي فارغ ٠

- الامسر لله ٠
- لا تديور لا يمنة ولا يسرة .

۰۷ انقبلت استقالته ۰

- استقال من وظيفته •
- ٠٨ علي يعرف اشلون يسوق بالشوارع المزدحمة ٠
- اذا ما يعجبك ما يخالف •
- • استمر بهالشارع كُبُل الى النهاية •
- صعب واحد يسوق بالازدخام •

٠١٠ لا ما اكو زحمة انت على طريقي ٠

ومن يغرب عروا صريب

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Orville wants to buy his son a bicycle. He inquires of Bahjat about where to buy it and how to get there.

اورقل: شُوفَ عِينِي تِكدر تكل لِي وَينِ اكدرَ اشترِي بايسكِلِ لأبني ؟

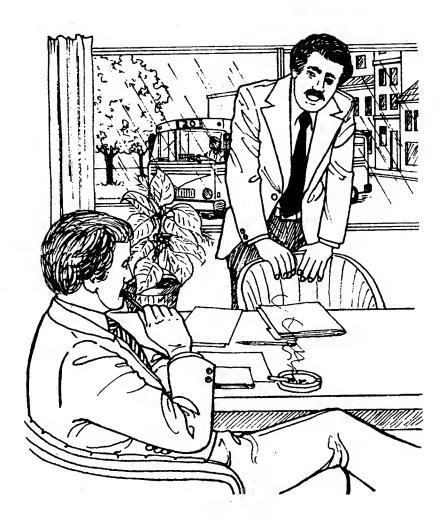
بهجت : أَكُو دَكَانَ قُرِيبٌ مِنْكُمْ بِالْوَزِيْرِيَّةُ مُتْرُوسَ بَايْسَكُلُاتُ

اورفل: أُكُو باصات تروح مِن يُمنَا لِهُنَاكُ ؟

بهجت : نعم إركب ساس رقم ٢٠ وانزل بغلكة الوزيرية وتشوف

الدَّكَانِ كَبَالَكُ تَمَامًا ٠

LESSON 10 FRAME II



TRANSLATION

Orville: Hey, Bahjat (my eye) could you tell me where I could buy

a bicycle for my son?

Bahjat: There is a shop in Wazeiriah, near you, full of bicycles.

Orville: Are there buses that go there from where we are?

Bahjat: Yes, ride bus 20 and get off at Wazeiriah Square, and you

see the shop directly facing you.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



2. أَلُوزِيَرِيّة is a section of the city of Baghdad. The word is a compound of وَرِيُّرُ , "minister (political)," plus the relative و and the . . is one of the better residential sections in Baghdad.

3. متروس , "full," is ID; though it is formed of the pattern مفعول of the noun of object, it is not of Arabic origin. In MSA it is

ID has also made the verb ترس, "filled," and it is fully conjugated and used like any other verb. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

4. أَالُونَ , "buses," is another ID word taken from the English. The singular is أَالَةُ رُكَابٌ . In MSA, the closest to it is المالة , which literally means "passengers' transport."

Notice that the plurals of the ID-English words موترسكل , بالسكال are all formed as sound feminine. The general idea, in Arabic, is that equipment and instruments or tools are feminine.

5. "near" or "next to," is another ID word. There is no verb for it or any derivatives. The MSA equivalent is جانب or جانب , and both are

also used interchangeably with أَنَّ in ID. ID also uses صف for the same meaning. أَنَّ in MSA means "row," "line," "file" or "class."

Example:

He sat next to me.

كعد يمي ٠ كعد بجنبي ٠ كعد على جانبي كعد على جانبي

6. اركس الساص , "ride," is ID and MSA. اركس الساص , "ride the bus," and "is like they are commonly used in English. اركب is the imperative form; the perfect is ركب .
See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

- 7. رقسم, "number," is ID and MSA. It is also used to mean عبدد, "numeral."
 There is another ID word نمرة , that gives the same meaning.
- 8. انسزل, "descend" or "alight," is also ID and MSA. In English, "get off" is used mostly, but in Arabic "get off" has no equivalent, and انسزل is the verb that is used. انسزل is the imperative form; the perfect is نسزل.

 Examples:

He went to the market.

نِسُزل لِلسُوك

He went to the cafe.

نَـرُلُ للكَهُوَةُ

He went to the club.

نِسُرُلُ لِلنَسَادِي

He went to the office.

بِرَل لِلْدَ الْبِرَة

And so on. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

DRILLS



One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Notice that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

He bought a bicycle for his son.

ه را اشتری بایسکل لابنسه

٠١ بايسكىل

ہا ہسکسلات

اشتری بایسکل لابنسه ۰

Orville's house is in Al-Wazeiriah.

و و و مو مو مو مو مو مي م

الوزيريسة

٠٢ الوزيرية

رم. محلة الوزيرية ، الوزيرية

بيت اورفل بالوزيرية •

The store is full of bicycles.

۴۳ متروس

متروس بایسکلات ۰

الدكان متروس بايسكلات ٠

The buses are always full.

• م م • ص•وره م و • و و إلىاصات متروسة على طول •

٠٤ الباصات

الباص

الباصات متروسة • الباص متروس •

الباصات متروسة على طول •

The building is near the police station.

العمارة يم دَائِرة الشرطسة · يُهُ

```
Ride the bus.
                                                                            ٠٦
Ride bus No. 20.
Get off the bus.
```

Two Repeat after the model.

- ٠١ اليوم راح اشتري بايسكل لبنتي ٠
 - ٠٠ بس ما راح اسوق سيارتي ٠
 - ۰ ۱۰ راح اخسد الباس رقم ۱۰
- وانزل بيه للسوك , واروح لـدكـان البايسكلات .
- وُوُ ٥٠ اذا اشتريت البايسكل راح ااجــر تكسي واخـده بيـه للبيت ٠

Three Repeat after the model.

- ٠٠ بنتي فرحت هواية ببايسكلها الجديد ٠
 - ٠٠ يس هي بعدها ما تعرف تركبــه ٠
- ٠٣ آني وعدتها ان اعلمها الجمعة الجساية ٠
- ١٤ أخسدها للساحبة الغارغية ورا العمارة الجبيرة ٠
 - ٥٠ وهناك اعلمها اشلون تركب وتنسزل من البايسكل ٠

ا ذا المری ایست اللوم موضعے کے بیست محصورا و برترہ ہے جمیلے

Two--Translation

Today I am going to buy a bicycle for my daughter.

- But I am not going to drive my car.
- I will take bus No. 15.
- And go to the market and to the bicycle store.
- 5. If I buy a bicycle, I will rent a cab and take it home in it.

Three--Translation

- My daughter became very happy with her new bicycle.
- But she still does not know how to ride it.
- I promised to teach her this coming Friday.
- I will take her to the empty field behind the big building.
- 5. And there I will teach her how to get on and off the bicycle.

Four

Change the subject in the following 10 Iraqi sentences according to the clues provided in the left-hand column. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

he

ركبت البساص ٠ (Teacher) (Student) ركب البساص ٠ we ٠١ نزلوا للسوق ٠ she ۰۳ رکینا باص رقم ۱۲۰ ۰ they he ٠٠ ركبت بايسكليها الجديد ٠ ه نـزل للنـادي ٠ you, f. ٠٦ رکبوا تکسی لشارع ابو نواس ٠

(Teacher)

you, m.	علي ينـزل كل يـوم للكـهوة ٠	• Y
we	هيي تركب البساص للشخل ٠	٠,
she	شفتهمم يسوقلون سيارتهم •	• 9
they	احنصا ننصزل ليصاب الشرجحي كل يصوم جمعة ٠	•1•

Five

Keeping the meaning intact, replace the underlined words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences with suitable substitutions from the left-hand column.

Example:

	J J
	(Student) الدائرة بعف العمارة •
	٠١ نزل للسوك بالباص
بالتكسي	۰۲ لیلی رکبت الباس ۰
اخذ ت	۰۳ بیت علی <u>بجنب</u> دکان ابو جاسم ۰
مزدحم	١٤ المدرسة يسم البيت ٠
بجنب	٥٠ الباس جان <u>متروس</u> هوايــة ٠
سیارة اجرة	 ١٦ اورفل <u>ننزل</u> للسوك ٠
پــرکب	۰۷ علسوان <u>اجسر</u> تکسي ۰
ما بیها اد	 ۱۰ اورفل اشتری بایسکل <u>لولسده</u> ۱۰
راح	 ٩٠ وعلمه شلون <u>يسمعـد</u> وينزل غليه ٠
ابنـه	٠١٠ هـذي العمارة <u>فـارغــة</u> ٠

الدائرة يسم العمارة •

Six
Answer the following 5 Iragi questions in complete sentences.

١٠ يعتى راح تنسزل للسوك ؟
 ١٥ اشلون راح تروح ، بالتكسي والأبالياس ؟
 ١٠ واشراح تشتري من السوك ؟

٠٤ بيا شارع راح تنسزل ؟

٥٠ چـم دينار راح تـاخذ ويـاك ؟

Seven

Form a complete question to each of the following 5 Iraqi answers.

٠١ راح اخسد البساص ٠

٠٢ راح انسرل من البساس بشارع الرشيد ٠

۰۳ راح اشتري هنساك بايسكسل لبنتسي ٠

٠٤ يمكنن راح اخذ وياينا فند مينة دينار ٠

ه٠ أراح انسزل للسوك العصير ٠

Eight

The general meaning of the following 10 Iraqi sentences is given in the left-hand column. Match the sentences with their meanings.

• 1	العمارة مو فارغلة ،	التكسي هي سيارة اجرة ٠
٠٢	العمارة متروسة هوايححة ،	صديق كامل جان كاغد بصفه بالباس.
٠٣	هـذا التكسي فـارغ •	صديق كامل على طول يركب الساص.
• {	كامل چان كاعد بصف صديقه بالباص ٠	هذا التكسي مو ضارغ ٠
• 0	صديق كامل يركب الباص يوميا •	سيارة الاجرة فارغــة ٠
٠٦	اكو بايسكلات لسلا جبرة •	العمارة بيها موظفيــن ٠
• ٧	تكــدر تأجر تكسي ٠	اصحار اشدعجوة التكسبي بهلكد ؟
٠,٨	تكـدر تنزل للسوك بالباس ٠	العمارة مزدحمــة ٠
• 9	اجرة التكسي هواية هالايصام ٠	۶ تکـدر تاجر بایسکل ۰
• 1 •	هذا التكسي بيه ركاب ٠	الباص يوصلك للسوك ٠



CLASSROOM EXERCISES

What do you say?

- 1. You are in the bicycle shop; you found one you would like to buy.

 Ask the keeper about its cost.
- 2. You hailed a cab and the driver quoted you a high figure (one and a half dinars); ask him why is it that high.
- 3. In No. 2 above, offer him less than a dinar.
- 4. Ask your friend about the number of the bus you need to take to Al-Wazeiriah.
- 5. In No. 4 above, ask him since that particular bus is always crowded, is there another one?
- 6. You want to go to Abu Nawas Building, but you got lost. Ask a traffic policeman you see for directions.
- 7. You are the traffic policeman in No. 6 above. Answer that it is next to the police station.
- 8. Call Orville and invite him for a beer in the Red Bar this evening.
- 9. Orville accepted, but he does not know where the Red Bar is. Tell him to go to Abu Nawas Street from Bab El-Sharji, take a left after two blocks, go to the end of the block and the Red Bar will be facing him.
- 10. You and Orville made it to the Red Bar. Order two beers and inquire about the cost.

Role Playing

Situation 1. (Two students play the roles.)

You want to go to your appointment with the dentist. You decide to take a cab. You want to know from your friend how you should go about it. Your friend tells you that bus No. 8 goes by where you want to go. Tell him the bus is always crowded. Your friend tells you to just stand on the street and hail a cab, then ask if it is vacant. You ask what a reasonable fare is. Your friend advises you to ask the driver before you get in, and that he probably will want a dinar, but you should offer him nine hundred fils.

Situation 2. (Three students play the parts.)

You and your friend have just arrived in Monterey. Your final destination is the Presidio. You have stopped for coffee at the Doubletree Inn.

You get the map out to discuss how to make it to the Presidio. You want to take a right from Del Monte onto Pacific and describe the rest of the route. Your friend argues that you should take a left on Pacific and he describes the rest of his route. You consult the waitress, who happens to be new in town, but thinks she knows her way around. She tells you to take Pacific to Lighthouse to David to Taylor.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situations.

English speaker (Instructor)

Interpreter (Student)

Arabic speaker (Student)

Situation 1.

1 1

م أني رايح للسوك بعد نص ساعة •

What do you need from the market?

اريدد اشتري بايسكل •

For whom?

لابنسي الجبيسر •

How are you going? By bus?

شعم بالباس ، واذا اشتريته

اجيبه بالتكس •

But the buses are usually crowded.

ما يخالف ، اكدر انستظر ،

عندي وكت هوايسة •

Situation 2

اريد ادرك لبناية دجلة ٠

OK, but I don't know where it is.

تندل وين مديرية الشرطة •

Yes, on Al-Rasheed Street.

نعم ، والعمارة تصير وراها ٠

OK, but how do I get to it from there?

بعد مديرية الشرطة ديلور عاليسار •

And then?

ر . بنهاية الشارع ديور عاليسار محرة لخ

وتشوف العمارة بنص العكد •

Would it be on my left or right?

راح تكون على يمينك ، ما ممكن تضيعها ،

How many stories is it?

اربىطىعىش طابىق •

Translation Practice

Translate the following Iraqi paragraph orally into English.

اورفل نزل للسوك بالبناص ، دينريند يشتري بايسكل لابنيه ، ما جان يتبدل وين ينتروج ، بس ابو جاسم دلاه على دكنان بايسكلات وراح هناك واشترى واحد منهم واخذ تكسي وخطله بيها واخذه للبيت ، وابنته فللرح هواية لما شافله ، واخذه للساحة وراهم ديتعلم يركب وينزل منسه ،

Dictation Practice

With books closed, transcribe the following 5 Iraqi sentences, as the instructor dictates them.

- ٠١ اذا تشوف تكسي فارغ يمر كدامك وكُّف لي اياه ٠
 - ٠٢ اغاتي ليش ماتاخذ الباص ؟ ارخص لك ٠
- ٠٣ تمام الباص ارخص بس تعرف الباصات مزدحمـة على طول ٠
 - ٤٠ وأبي ويايا ابني اريد اخذه واشتري له بايسكل ٠
 - ٥٠ يكولون اكو خوش بايسكلات بغد دكان بغلكة الوزيرية ٠

واندهو محمع على النسام من الناوس بيل خليس المعسن الناوس بيل

HOMEWORK



On a separate sheet of paper, transcribe the following 10 recorded sentences

Exercise Two on a separate sheet of paper, transcribe into English the following 10 recorded sentences.

Exercise Three

You will hear 10 Iraqi sentences. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter of each English sentence beside the numbers of the Arabic equivalents.

- (a) They did not accept.
- (b) He offered 30 dinars.
- (c) He says they wanted 40 dinars.
- (d) Orville did not buy the bicycle.
- (e) They have a lot of this type.
- (f) He made it 30 dinars.
- (g) And he wants one for 30 dinars only.
- (h) He asked, "Why this much?"
- (i) They said, "It is a good bicycle."
- (j) And they should only accept 40 dinars.

LESSON 10 HOMEWORK

Exercise Four

You will hear 10 Iraqi statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response.

- · a دكان ابو جاسم بالوزيرية
- ها دكان ابو جاسم يم الوزيرية ٠
- دكان ابو جاسم بنص الوزيرية ٠
- الباصات دائما متروسة هواية
 - b. الباصات مزدحمة الصبح •
- oc الباصات نص متروسة على طول •
- ۱۵ هواية تكسيات لان الشوارع مزدحمة ٠
 - d. الشوارع مزدحمة سالتكسيات •
 - o. التكسيات مزدحمة والشوارع هواية ·
 - a على يكول عنده وظيفة جديدة •
 - ملى يكول وظيفته مـو صعبـة ٠
 - c. على يحب وظيفته الجديدة ·
 - a ابن اور قل راح یصیر عنده بایسکل ۰
 - اور قل راح يشتري له بايسكل ٠
 - c ابن اورقل راح يشتري بايسكل
 - a بشیر صار نجار ویا ابوه ۰
 - b، ابو بشیر راده یصیر نجار ۰
 - c بشیر صار نجار عند ابوه ·

- ۰γ سايق التكسي اخذ سبعمية فلس ٠ ه. سايق التكسي اخذ سبعمية فلس ٠
- b. سايق التكسي راد سبعمية فلس
- c سايق التكسي طلب سبعمية فلس
 - ر. a. اورقُل نزل من الباص ٠
 - اور أمل اخذ الباس للسوك
 - o. اورقل ركب الباص ·
- ٠٠٩ ه. وبعدين اخذ تكسي من البيت ٠
 - b. وبعدین رکب تکسی للسوك ٠
 - c. وبعدين وصل للبيت بتكسي •
- ۱۰ العمارة يم المدرسة نصها متروسة ٠
 - العمارة بجنب المدرسة فارضحة •
- د العمارة يم المدرسة نص الوكت فـارغة ٠

انالغني المولغني المنالب المنافع والمناسماف

Exercise Five Listen to the following recorded passage, then answer the questions based on it.

Questions

- 1. Why did Orville go to the market?
- 2. How did he go there?
- 3. Who directed him to the specialty shop?
- 4. Where was that shop?
- 5. Did he buy anything there? What was it?
- 6. How much did it cost him?
- 7. For whom did he buy it?
- 8. How did he get it home?
- 9. What was the reaction to that?
- 10. What did his sons ask of him?

واغزراله مطعملا مزاخدا بالغيرمغبرا

SUMMARY



- ا. فسارغ , "empty," is the noun of subject from فسارغ . Measure I is very limited in usage, therefore the measure II verb, فسرغ , is the verb normally used.
- 2. دينار "dinar," is the basic monetary unit. It is a paper bill that is worth a thousand فلس , "fils."
- 3. لناطرك, "for your sake," is used in many situations for saving face.
 "I wouldn't do it just for anybody, but for your sake."
- 4. is used as a number (telephone number, for instance) or as a numeral.
- 5. "rode," is used in conjunction with objects, such as horse, bicycle, car-any means of transport.
- 6. نـزل, "descended," is also used to mean "went," as in:

He went to the market. • نــزل للسوك

REFERENCE GRAMMAR



1. Measure I sound verbs.

a. فصرُغ , "became empty." Since it is obvious that things do not usually empty themselves, this verb is limited in measure I. The measure II فَرُغُ is of wide use. For conjugation of فرغ , see the verb , and for فسرغ , see the verb , شرب , both in Lesson 1. verbal noun, فراغ

The noun of subject, فارغ , is used to indicate the state of being. The noun of object is not used, but مُعْرَعُ, which is of measure II, is the one normally used.

b. قبل , "accepted."

See شصرب , in Lesson 1, for conjugation.

ر قبسول verbal noun,

noun of subject, قابل noun of object, مقبول

ره c. تـرس , "filled."

See شرب , in Lesson 1, for conjugation.

تىرس verbal noun,

noun of subject, تارس ; not used much

ر ً سروس noun of object, سروس

d. رکسب , "rode."

See ب in Lesson 1 for conjugation.

verbal noun, رگوب , "code."

noun of subject, راکب (used in the north for slippers)

e. آن رسزو , "descended."

See بسن in Lesson 1 for conjugation.

verbal noun, نسنول معنول noun of subject, نسازل The noun of object is not used but منزل of measure II is used.

- 3. The measure II verb دور , "turned," is ID for the MSA . See سلسم in Lesson 1 for conjugation.

 verbal noun, مداورة or تسدوير noun of subject, مسديور noun of object, مسديور

EVALUATION



Part A.

You will hear 5 Iraqi questions or statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter of the best response in each case.

Part B.

Translate the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Part C.

Transcribe the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Part D.

Listen to the following Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 10 questions based on it.

- Where was Orville going? Who was with him?
- 2. What was their purpose for the trip?
- 3. What did they ride?
- 4. Where did they stop first?
- 5. Did Orville find something he liked?
- 6. Did he buy it? Why?
- 7. Where did he decide to go next?
- 8. How did he propose to get there?
- 9. What happened then? What did his son suggest?
- 10. What kind of transportation did they finally use? Why?

ENRICHMENT

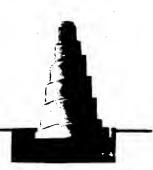


is a taxicab. A private car is called تكسي . Bus stop is وسائلط نقبل عاملة عاملة . Bus stop is

Among other means of transportation there are قطار , "train," قطار or or airplane" and قيارة , "truck," which is ID adopted from British English.

- 2. لخاطرك , "for your sake," is ID. It is widely used and in such variations as: على حسابك , لا جلك and على عسابك .
- 3. على كيناك , "As you wish," is ID. It may be used to show reluctant agreement or a lack of patience or a challenging attitude. If it is used in a challenging way the response will either be acceptance or rejection the part of the second party. If the rejection was strong, the response may be يطبك مرض , "Go to hell," literally meaning, "May sickness strike you."
- 4. امري لله , "I leave my affairs to God," is used to show exasperation in a situation where one has no choice. It may be expressed in several different ways, for instance:

Might and power is with God only. • الاحول ولا قدوة إلا بالله • المحول ولا قدوة الا بالله • المحول ولا قدوة الا بالله • المحول الله • المحول المحول



جاز

كلف ، ورط ، وقف ، طلع ، وفر

کلش ، مبلی ، هیاته ، خردة ، صرافة

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

Special ID words:

Measure I double-ending verb:

Measure II verbs:

Measure I weak-in-the-middle verb:

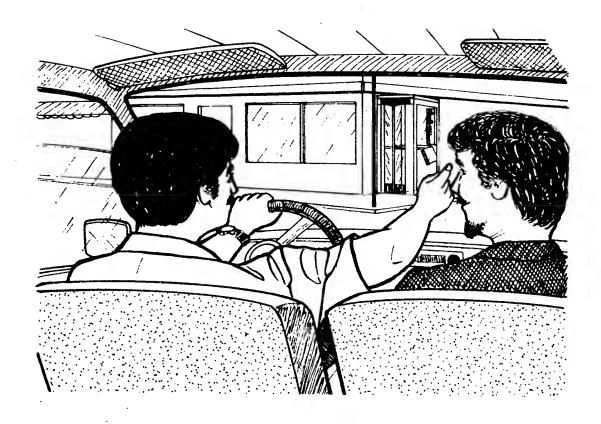
ID usage of an English word: تلفون هذا ، هذي ، هذول ، دول The ID demonstrative nouns: هذيبج ، هذولاك ، هنا منا ، مناك ، لهنا ، لهناك The use of prepositions preceding the ID demonstrative nouns: ما اکو حساب بیناتنا The ID expression: Comparative and superlative احسن ، اکشر ، اقل ، اقرب degrees' pattern: ابعسد ، الاحسن ، ٠٠٠٠ الخ Measure I sound verbs: رجع ، لزم ، بلغ ، خرج

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Najeeb is riding with Bahjat on one of those beautiful, famous Baghdad nights, going out on the town. He remembers their friend Orville, and calls him to have him join them.

نبيب: عيني بهجت إذا تشوف واحد من التلفونات العامة أريدك توكف حتى أخابر أورفيل . بهجت: كلش زين , آني صار لي زمان ما شايف أورفل . إنت عندك رقسم تلفونسه ؟ نبيب: نعم , هيات ١٩١٤ - ١٩٨٥ , بس عندك صرافة خمسين فلس ؟ بهجت: لا , بس أخذ هالعشر فلوس , هذا كل ما يكلفك التلفون مو ؟ بهجت: لا , بس أخذ هالعشر فلوس , هذا كل ما يكلفك التلفون مو ؟ بهجت: لا يهمسك , ومن يصير عندي خردة ارجع لك إياها . LESSON 11 FRAME I



TRANSLATION

Najeeb: Bahjat (my eye), if you see one of those public telephones,

I like you to stop so I can phone Orville.

Bahjat: Very good. I haven't seen Orville in a long time. Do you have

his phone number?

Najeeb: Yes, there it is, 582-3914, but do you have change for 50 fils?

Bahjat: No, but the phone costs 10 fils. Here take this 10 fils.

Najeeb: Yes, and I'll pay you back when I have change.

Bahjat: Don't worry (bother); between you and me there is no counting

(account).



EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. تافتونات عامة , "public telephones," is ID usage, although the word is obviously taken from the English. Here we see again that ID uses the sound feminine plural for words borrowed from English. See Explanatory Notes, Lesson 10.

in this context means "public," but it is mostly used to mean "generality," "commonly," "the masses" or "the people." عامة الناس means "the common people."

The MSA word for متف is ماتف is ماتف means "called," "shout" or "cheer."

- 2. کلش , "very," is ID. The MSA equivalent is على which is used mostly as an adjective. In MSA, the adjective follows the noun it modifies, but the ID على always comes first, and is always used to modify a noun. The ID أموات , "much," may replace كلش in almost every situation, and usually follows the noun or verb though it may precede them. هواية replaces على sometimes, and when it does it must come before the noun, regardless of the position of هواية in the sentence. The difference in flexibility of these two words to replace each other stems from the basic differences of their meanings.
- 3. مياته , "There it is," is another ID idiom. It is used in response to a question inquiring about an item, or if one is looking for a specific item and finds it, one would rejoice saying مياته , "I found it."

LESSON 11 EXPLANATORY NOTES

4. مسرافــة , "loose change," is used in this context in ID only. In MSA only is the verbal noun from the verb مسرف . The verb مسرف has many meanings in MSA, such as "turned away," "dismissed," "distracted," "spent money," "disbursed" and "changed money," to mention a few.

- 6. خصروة "change," in this context is ID. In MSA it means "scrap metal,"
 "small goods" or "miscellaneous."
- 7. اليهماك , "Don't let it worry you" or "Don't be concerned," in this context is an ID idiom. The verb هم means "concerned," "distressed" or "grieved." العبماك العب
- 8: بيني وبينك ما أكو حساب is an ID expression meaning "Who is counting?" Literally it means "Between you and me there is no account."

واحزاله مع المومات من طعاء من المعرا ليمري المعرا



One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Notice that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

The public telephones take 10 fils.

0 20 01 02 1011 000 0 27100 ٠١ التلفونات العامة تاخذ عشر فلوس ٠

التلفونات العامة تاخذ عشر فلوس •

This is a very good idea.

م مه ه م ه و م هذي الفكرة كلش زينسة •

هذى الفكرة كلش زينة •

There it is, Orville's number.

٣٠ هَيَّاتَسه رَقَم أُورُفِلُ

هیاته ، هیاتها ، هیاتهم ، هیاتکم ، هیاتنا ، هیاتیج

هیانه رقم اورفل ۰

Do you have change for a quarter dinar?

٤٠ صـرافـة

عندك صرافية ؟

عندك صرافة لربع دينار ؟

Yes, I have change.

٥٠ مبلي عندي صـرافـة ٠

مبلي عندي صـرافـة ٠

When I have change, I'll return it to you.

مِن يصير عندي خردة ارجع لك إياهاً ·

۰٦ خسردة

من يصير عندي خردة

من يصير عندي خبردة ارجع لك اياها •

Never mind, who is counting?

٧٠ لا يمهمك ، بيني وبينك ما أكو حساب .
 لا يهمك ، لا يهمك ، لا يهمك ، لا يهمم .
 لا يهمك ، بيني وبينك ما أكو حساب .

Between you and me, there is no counting.

بيني وبينك ، بيناتنا ، بيني وبينكم ، بيني وبينج

بيني وبينك ما اكو جساب ٠

بيني وبينك ما اكو حساب ٠

Two Repeat after the model.

- ٠١ رحت لراس العكد حتى اختابر علوان من التلفون العام هناك ٠٠
 - ٠٢ بس بعدما وطت شفت ما چان عندي صدرافة ٠
 - ٠٣ رجعت للدائرة وسألت سلمان اذا چان عنده خسردة ٠
 - ٠٤ سلمان ما چان عنده خبردة بس انطاني عشر فلوس للتلفون ٠
 - ٠٥ كت له ارجمع لك اياها لما يصير عندي صرافة وكل لي لا يهمك بينى وبينك ما اكو حساب ٠

Three Repeat after the model.

- ٠١ التلفون ببيت اورفل جان ما ديشتغل ٠
 - د. ۰۲ اجا یمنا وراد بخابر من تلفونا ۰
- ٠٣ بس تلفونا همين ما جان ديشتعل ٠

- واثنينا رحنا للتلفون العام بالعكد ورانا •
- م. ٥٠ أنسي ما چان عندي عشر فلوس وطلبت وحدة من اورڤل ٠

Two--Translation

- I went to the end of the block to call Alwan from the public telephone there.
- 2. But when I arrived there, I discovered I did not have change.
- 3. I went back to the office and asked Salman if he had change.
- 4. Salman did not have change, but gave me 10 fils for the phone.
- 5. I told him that I will give it back when I have change, and he told me, "Forget it, between you and me, there is no account."

Three--Translation

- 1. The telephone at Orville's house was not working.
- 2. He came to us to call from our telelphone.
- 3. But our telephone was not working either.
- 4. Both of us went to the public telephone in the block behind us.
- 5. I did not have 10 fils, so I borrowed one from Orville.

Four

Use the information provided in the left-hand column to answer, in complete sentences, the following 10 Iraqi questions.

Example:

372-5797

٠١ اشكيد رقم تلفونيك ؟

private

٠٢ هذا تلفونك الخاص بالبيت لو بالشغل ؟

even to the U.S.

۰۳ تکدر تخابر منه وین ما تحریصد ؟

```
      yes
      ١٠٠ تكـدر تغـابر امريكا ؟

      dial 04 first
      ١٠٠ نفس الرقـم والا تعـط ارقـام اخـرى ؟

      about 300 fils, first 3 minutes
      ١٠٠ اشكـد يكـلف بـالدقيقــة ؟

      by the minute
      ١٠٠ وبعد التلت دقـايــق اشلــون ؟

      about 90 fils
      ١٠٠ وتكدر تخابر اي وكت تريد ؟

      Yes, but there is a difference in time.
      ١٠٠ وتكدر تخابر اي وكت تريد ؟

      You're ahead, about 12 hours.
      ١٠٠ چـم ساعة الفرق بينـــا وبين امريكا ؟
```

Five

Substitute the underlined word in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with a suitable one from the left-hand column. Make any necessary changes.

تكسي	اور فمل <u>اخد</u> الباص لبيت نجيب ٠	• 1
اربعميــة	نزل من الباص يمم البيت ٠	• ٢
عسوج	بس ضيع الطريق ٠	٠٣
المعظم	وراح لتلصفون عسام وحجسي ويا نجيب ه	• ٤
سبسع	ونجيب دلاف شلسون يوصل لبيتسه ٠	• •
کـل له	وركب اول باص اللي شافـه ٠	٠٦
ما عصرف	وكلفته خمسيين فلس ٠	• Y
خسابسسر	ونسزل منه بيساب <u>الشرجسي</u> ،	• ٨
بصف	ومشی تقریبــا <u>عشر</u> دقایـق ۰	• 9
< .	واخجذ بمنسة بنيابة الشارع مممار هناك م	• 1 •

Six

Choose from the left-hand column the appropriate answer to each of the following 10 Iraqi questions.

- ١٠ اشلـون چانت مخابرتك لامريكا ؟
 ١٠ اشكـد كلفـك التلفون العام لما
 خابرت الدائرة ؟
 - ٠٣ اصار من صرافة الدينار اللي انطيتك اياه ؟ حيان متروس ٠

إ. ليش بعدك ما رجعت العشر فلوس
 اللي طلبتها ؟
 بعتى تريد ارجع لك الدينار ؟
 إ. صدك الكباب يكلف خمسين فلس بس ؟
 بعدني ما عندي خسردة ٠
 به التكسي ليش ما وكفتـه ؟
 بالبيت من الدائرة ؟
 بالميت من الدائرة ؟
 بالميت فلس ٠

Seven

In the following 10 Iraqi sentences, the word هـواية has been used in different positions. Change it to كلش in the sentences where the position allows the substitution.

Examples:

- (Teacher) هذا هوايـة زين
 - (Student) هذا كلش زيـن •
- (Teacher) هذا زین هوایة
 - (Student) هذا كلش زيسن •
- ٠١ تلغونك الاحمر هواية حلو ٠
 - ٢٠ هذا الاكل طيب هواية
- ۰۳ يبين سيارتك جديدة هواية ٠
- ١٠ مغابرتك لامريكا جانت هواية طويلة ٠
 - ٥٠ التكسي يكلف هواية ٠
 - ٠٦ هذي فحكرة هوايسة معقولسة ٠
- ν۰ ابو جاسم يحجني حجايات هواية حلوة ٠
 - ٨٠ كامل يحب يمشي هواية ٠
- ٩٠ الموظفيان بالدائرة هواية مشتاقين لاورفل ٠
- ٠١٠ علوان اشترى سيارة جديدة وكلفتيه فلوس هواية ٠

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Orville is on a trip visiting Basrah. His friends Bahjat and Najeeb have not heard from him since he left. They are wondering how he is doing. They called the hotel number that he left with them, and were told that he never checked in.

بهجت : خلبي نخابِر مديرية المشرطة بالعشار ونسال عينه ·

نجيب : خُوشْ فِكْرَة ، يِجُوزْ وَرُطْ نَفْسَه وَالشِّرْطَةَ لِزَمُوه وَوَقَفُوه

عِنْدُكُ رَقَّمُ تَلْفُونَهُمُ ؟

بهجت : لا ، بَسْ نكسدر نطلعه بدليل التلفون ·

بهجت : وناخذ الرقم منهم بس • واحنا نديره منا راسا

رور مرور مرور المخسابرة الخارجيسة



TRANSLATION

Bahjat: Let us call the police (directorate) in Al-Ashar and ask about him.

Najeeb: Good idea. He may have involved himself in a bad fix, and the police caught and detained him. Do you have their phone number?

Bahjat: No, but we can look it up (make it appear) in the telephone directory.

Najeeb: We don't have Basrah's directory. Let us call the assistance (switchboard).

Bahjat: Just get the number, and we'll dial from here directly.

Najeeb: Of course, that is cheaper; you may save half the cost of a long-distance call.



EXPLANATORY NOTES

- 1. إلعشار , "Al-Ashar," is the newer part of the city of Basrah. The old city when it was built was called إلبَصَرة , "Basrah." When expansion took place, the new part was called إلعشار . So now the city of Basrah is composed of two parts, البصرة and البصرة , and unlike Baghdad it is not divided by the river.
- 2. وَرَطّ , "involved ---- in a bad situation," is ID and MSA. It is almost always used in measure II, but when the bad fix is caused by oneself it maybe expressed in measure II or V.

Examples:

Jassim put himself in a bad situation.

Jassim became involved in a bad situation.

م د رشه مره جاسم ورط نفسه بر سوتر جاسم تورط ۰

See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

- 3. رَضَ , "caught," in this context is strictly ID. In MSA and ID it means "clung to," "adhered to" or "became necessary." See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.
- 4. وقسف, "detained," is ID and MSA. It has this meaning when it is in measure II. Measure I وكسف (ID) and وقسف (MSA), "stopped," were introduced in Lesson 5. See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.

LESSON 11 EXPLANATORY NOTES

5. طلع , "come up with," "made appear," "made visible," "expel,"
"kick out" or, as in this context, "looked up," is measure II, ID
and MSA. See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.
The triliteral طلع Measure I, is used in ID to mean "got out" or
"left," and also as a synonym for عمد , "climbed" or "ascended," from
Lesson 9.

- 6. بسد السة , "switchboard," is ID and MSA. Literally, it means
 "switcher" or "changer." It is derived from the measure II verb بسدل ,
 "changed." See Reference Grammar, Lesson 7. It may sometimes be
 expressed as بدالة التلفون , "telephone changer."
- 7. ندير, "we turn" or "dial," is ID and MSA. This is used in conjunction with telephone and the connotation is that "we rotate the telephone disc." This is the imperfect form for the verb بدار , "turned." In Lesson 10 the verb ديرور , which is the ID from measure II of رَارَ , was introduced.
- 8. المن , "from here," is ID for the MSA من هنا . The sais dropped and the o is doubled with a shadda. The same modification is applied to هناك and المناك resulting in مناك . This modification takes place in conjunction with مناك only. If the preposition of or على is used no change takes place.

Examples:

to here لَهْنَالُاً on there

LESSON 11 EXPLANATORY NOTES

9. أطبع , "of course," is ID and MSA. طبع , in both ID and MSA, means
"characteristic," "temper" or "disposition." فأبيعت is "nature." إطبعا as "of course," may be uttered as مربعا , "naturally."

10. ارخص , "cheaper," is also ID and MSA. It is the comparative degree from رخيص , "cheap" or "inexpensive." The pattern is انعصل for forming the comparative. The comparative form must stay indefinite. If it is made definite it becomes superlative.

Examples:

cheap

cheaper

cheaper

cheapest

cheapest

the cheapest thing

See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

12. ونسر, "saved," is also ID and MSA. In Lesson 7 اقتصد was introduced, which is a synonym of .

See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

- 13. ميلغ , "amount" or "a sum of money," is also ID and MSA. The root is حلية . This verb is versatile and useful; it is worth looking up in the dictionary. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
- 14. مَعَابَرَةَ خَارِجِيَّة , "long-distance call," is also ID and MSA. Literally, it means "outside call." مَعَابَرة is the verbal noun from the measure III verb مَعَابَرة , see Lesson 2. أَتَّصَل , "contacted," is used interchangeably with غَابَرُ in both ID and MSA. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

or "emerged," which is mostly MSA. In these isages, its equivalent in ID is the above-mentioned verb علية .

واشرفهم منطانا مرف عقل والمرافرا فالماعلى والمرافعة المعالم والمرافرا فالماعلى والمرافرا فالماعلى والمرافرا

^{*}Look it up in the dictionary.

DRILLS



One

To be completed outside the class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond with the items in Explanatory Notes.)

Orville went to Al-Ashar.

٠١ للعشار ، نزل للعشار

اورتهل نزل للعشار •

And possibly got involved in a bad situation.

ه و ه منه ه مه و ويجسوز ورط نفسه •

مرم مرم ريم و ۱۶ ورط ، ورطت ، ورطوا ، ورطتو ، ورط نفسه

ويجسور ورط نفسه

And the police caught him .

٠٠ ولزمسوه الشرطة ٠

ولزملوه الشرطلة و

And the police caught him and detained him .

ه ه ر مهره م و رو و ولزموه الشرطة ووقسفوه ۰

مین، مه میروره • وقفوه ، وقف ، وقفوا ، وقفصوهم

الشرطة وقفوه

ولزمنوه الشرطة ووقفوه

Look up (extract) the number from the telephone directory.

ريوه ورزه و مهوي و ٥٠ طلسع إلرقم من دليل التلفون ٠

> ريوه - ه رهو طلسع ، طلعسي ، طلعسوا

> > طلسع الرقسم

طلع الرقم من دليل التلفون ٠

He went up the stairs.

طِلَسع ٱلسدرج ٠

Get in touch with assistance (switchboard) and then ask about the number.

اتمل بالبدالسة

اتصل بالبدالة واسالهم عن الرقيم ،

And we dial it directly from here.

۱۰ ندیره ، یدیره ، تدیره دیر وجهك ، دیر ایدک ۱۰ مِنا ، مِناك ، مِنانا

واحضا نديره منا ٠ ، واحضا نديره مناك ٠ ، واحضا نديره مضاضا ٠

واحنا نديره منا مباشرة ·

واحضا نديره منا راساً ،

Of course, you can contact Basrah directly.

٠١٠ طبعاً تكدر تتمل بالبصرة راساً ٠

طبعا ، طبيعي

طبعا تكندر ، طبيعني نكدر

طبعا تكندر تتصل ، طبيعي تكدر تتصل

طبعا تكدر تتصل بالبصرة راسا •

It is cheaper for you, if you dial directly.

٠١ إذا تخابر راسا يكون ارخيص لك ٠ و أرخص ، الارخص ، ارخيص شي ، ارخيص لك ارخيص لك ارخيص بايسكل

اذا تخابر راسا يكون ارخيص لك •

If you dial directly, you save money.

ه م م و و ه اذا تخابر راسا توفسر فلوس •

٠١١ تسكوفسر

توفسر ، توفسرين ، توفرون ، وفسرت

توفر فلوس ، توفر وقت

اذا تخابر راسا توفر فلوس. •

The sum for a long-distance call is not very much.

مبلغ المخابرة الخارجية

٠١٣ ميليغ ، مياليسغ

مبلغ المخابرة الخارجيسة

١١٥ المخابسرة الخارجيسة
 مخابسرة خارجيسة طويلسة

You can make a long-distance call directly.

تِكدر تسوي مغابرة خارجية راسا ٠

روره • و رير • ... و و و و ... و مبلغ المخابرة المخابرة المخابرة المخابرة المخارجية مو كلش هواية •

Two

Repeat after the model.

- ٠١ اذا تسوي المخابرة الخارجية راسا ما تكلفك هواية ٠
 - ٠٢ تحتاج عشر فلوس للتلفون العام ٠
 - ۰۳ تکدر تتصل بامریکا من بغداد راسا ۰
 - ٠٤ بس لازم تعرف الغرق بالوكت ٠
 - ٥٠ ولازم تعرف رقم التلفون بامريكا همين ٠

Three Repeat after the model.

١٠ ابو جاسم ورط نفسه دمنا اشترى الدكان ٠

٠٢ هسة يريد يطلع نفسه منه بس ما يعرف اشلون ٠

٠٣ اتصل بكامل وسأله اذا يريد يشتريه منه ٠

٤٠ كامل كل له اشكد ؟ وابو جاسم كل له رخيص ، انت لايهمك المبلغ ٠

٥٠ كامل كل له واحد شلون يشتري قد شي ، اذا ما يعرف اشكد يكلفه ؟

Two--Translation

- 1. If you dial long-distance directly, it won't cost you much.
- 2. You need 10 fils for the public telephone.
- 3. You can reach America from Baghdad directly.
- 4. But you must know the difference in time.
- 5. And you must know the telephone number in America also.

Three--Translation

- 1. Abu Jassim got himself in a fix when he bought the store.
- 2. Now he wants to get out of it but he doesn't know how.
- He got in touch with Kamil, and asked him if he wanted to buy it from him.
- 4. Kamil asked, "How much?" and Abu Jassim said, "Cheap. The sum should not concern you."
- 5. Kamil said to him, "How could one buy something if he doesn't know how much it costs him?"

Four

Use the verb لزم , appropriately suffixed, to fill in the blanks in the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

- ٠٦ الشرطي ____ علي وجاسم ٠ ٠١ الشرطية _____ عليي ٠ γ، علي وجاسم ـــــ الـولد ٠ ٠٢ الشرطىي ـــــع ٠ ٨٠ علي وجاسم ـــــ الوُلبِد ٠ ۰۳ علىي ــــــ الدينار ۰ ۹۰ لیلی _____ اید ابنها ۰ والمنانير . ٠١٠ ابن ليلي ــــــ ايدهـا ٠
- Five

Switch the prepositions من and ال in the following 5 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

(Teacher) تعال مناك لهنا ٠

ه الشرطة ____ه علي وجاسم •

- (Student) تعال لهناك منا ٠
 - ١٠ روح منا لهناك ٠
- ٠٢ جيابيه وياه مناك لمنسا ٠٠
- ٠٣ اذا تمشي منانا لهناك تطول عشر دقايـق ٠
- ٠٤ اذا تريد تروح لهناك لازم تديور عاليمين منسا ٠
 - ه مناك ليهنا اكو تلث باصات ٠

Six

Substitute the verb اتصل for اتصل and vice versa in the following 5 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

- ٥١ اورقُل اتصل بينا مناك ٠
- ٠٢ احنا خابرنا اورأفل منا ٠
- ۰۳ علوان خابر ابنه بامریکا راسا ۰
- ٥٤ صبيحة اتصلت ببيتسها بالعشار ٠
 - ه، صار زمان ما خابرتونسا ،

Seven

Choose the appropriate word from the left-hand column to complete each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

النارجية	ـــــ بدليل التلفون ٠	• 1
ارخص	ـــــ بالدرج للطابق الثالث ٠	• ٢
وقفسوه	السكرتيرة من الدائرة بالاربعة ونص ٠	٠٣
طلعـــه	المخابرة الخارجية تكون ــــــ اذا تديرها راسا ٠	• {
تسوفسر	المخابرة لامريكا ما تكلف هلكد هوايـة	••
طلعت	وإحمد يوفصر نص حصصصت تقريبا اذا يخابر راسا ٠	٠٦
المبلغ	اذا ما تكحدر تطلع الرقحم بالدليل اتصل حجيجية •	• Y
ورطسة	اذا تحرید حجیجے فلوس خابر راسا ۰	٠,
طلسع	الشرطة لزموا جاسم و ٠	• 9
سالبدالة	ورطحة جاسم حصصحات جبيرة ٠	. 1 .

Eight

Answer in complete sentences the following 10 Iraqi questions.

- ٠١ يا هو الارخمص ؟ المخابرة الخارجية راسا والا عن طريق البدالة ؟
 - ٠٢ يجوز تسوي مخابرة خارجية راسا ؟
 - ٠٣ اذا ما كدرت تطلع الرقم بالدليل ، شتسوي ؟
 - ٠٤ اشلون تكدر توفر فلوس بمخابراتك الخارجيــة ؟
 - ٥٠ وين يصير العشار ؟
 - ٠٦ اذا چان عندك رقم التلفون ، شتسوي حتى تخابسر ؟
 - ٠٧ يا هو يوفرلك فلوس ، اذا تاخيد تكسي والا تروح بالباص ؟
 - ٠٨ يا ساعـة تطلع من البيت الصبح ؟ ٠
 - ٠٩ صدك المغابرة الخارجية راسا تكون ارخسص ؟
 - •١٠ تمسام السيارة تكلسف مبلغ اكبر من البايسكل ؟



CLASSROOM EXERCISES

What do you say?

- 1. Your Iraqi friend inquires whether long-distance calls could be dialed directly. How do you answer him?
- 2. Your Iraqi friend wants to know how much it taks to make a local call from a public telephone. Tell him that it takes 10 cents.
- 3. He then asks if you have change for a dollar. Tell him that you do not have change for a dollar, but you have a dime. Offer it to him.
- 4. He says that he will pay you back. Tell him not to bother, "Nobody's counting."
- 5. Your friend asks you if you have the boss's phone number. Tell him that he can look it up in the phone book.
- 6. He then says that there is not one available. Tell him to call information.
- 7. Your friend is looking for his address book, which he has misplaced. You see it and tell him, "There it is, over there."
- 8. Tell your friend that dialing long distance directly is cheaper than going through the operator.
- 9. Your friend asks you for five dinars. Tell him that you can give it to him, but you want him to return it before the end of the week, because you need it on the weekend.
- 10. You have put your bicycle up for sale. A prospective buyer asks you how much it costs. Tell him that it cost you 40 dinars when you bought it two months ago, and that you would let him have it for 30 only.

LESSON 11 CLASSROOM EXERCISES

Role Playing

Situation 1. One student plays the role of an Iraqi student who is very new here, another is an American classmate. The Iraqi wants to call his folks back home. He asks if it is possible to use a public telephone for that purpose, what kind of money he needs (small change) and whether he can dial directly or go through the operator (switchboard). The American supplies him with the information.

Situation 2. Another student, who inadvertently overheard the above conversation, offers the use of his private phone (in his room) to the Iraqi telling him, "You can pay me the cost when you're through." The Iraqi asks if it is possible to find out what the call costs right after the call has been completed. The American explains how to go about it.

Situation 3. Student A asks Student B if he has change for a dinar.

B answers "No." A tells him that he wants to make a phone call and he needs 10 fils. B offers it. A promises to give the money back when he makes change. B tells him "It is all right. Don't bother. Nobody is counting."

Situation 4. An American businessman during his first week in Baghdad wants to call his wife in the States. He dials the operator to place the call. The operator advises him that it is cheaper to dial directly. He thanks the operator and inquires about the cost. The operator gives the cost for both ways of calling. Then he asks how he should go about dialing directly. The operator explains.

One student plays the role of the businessman, another the operator.

Interpretation Practice

Be the interpreter in the following situations:

English speaker
(Instructor)

Interpreter (Student)

Arabic speaker (Student)

Situation 1.

4 14

Can a person dial long distance directly?

نعم، وين ما تريد داخل العراق والخارج همين ٠

Can I do that from a public telephone?

نعم، والبداله تجيلك عالفيط وتنطيك المبلغ اللي لازم تخليه بالتلفون •

Is that for the first three minutes?

نعم، وبعدین کل ما تخلص التلث دقایق البدالة تکل لك اشکد فلوس لازم تخصلي وعلی هالشکل الی ان تخلص

OK, I will go get a lot of change, for I am going to call my wife in the States.

Situation 2.

شوف اكل لك ، اذا تريد تعال لنيتي وخابر مناك ، ارخص لك ،

Are you sure it is cheaper?

اتصور ، وخاصة اذا أنتظرت لليل ٠

OK, this is very nice; I will be very grateful.

ولا يهمك ، اهلا وسهلا .

But I must pay the cost.

اي نعم ، مثل ما تحب ٠

Could we find out the cost?

طبعها ، بعدما تخلص مخابرتك ، نتصال بالبدالة ونسألههم •

Thank you very much, and I don't have to bother (الدوخ راسي) about getting small change.

Translation Practice

Translate the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

- ٠١ ابو جاسم ، عيني ، انت مطلوب عالتلفون ٠
- ٠٢ هالايام واحد يكندر يتصل بالتلفون وين ما يريد راسا ٠
- ٠٣ دليل التلفون الجديد مال هالسنة راح يطلع شهر الجاي ٠
 - وم تحتاج عشر فلوس حتى تسوي مخابرة من تلفون عام ٠
 - ٥٠ التلفون العام ياخذ صرافحة , ما ياخدذ دنانير ٠
 - ٥٠ لا يهمك احنا بيناتنا ما اكو حساب ٠
- ٧٠ شرطى المرور وكف ذاك التكسي ولزم السايق وراح يوقفه ٠
 - ٨٠ التلفون الخاص ما يكلف هواية ٠
 - وه طلع الرقم من دليل التلفون وديره انت بنفسك •
- ٠١٠ حتى تسوي مخابرة خارجية لازم تدير ٥٤ وبعدين رقم التلفون اللي تريده. ٠

Dictation Practice

With books closed, transcribe the following 5 Iraqi sentences as the teacher dictates them.

- ٠١ خلي عشر فلوس بالتلفون بالاول وبعدين دير الرقم ٠
 - ٠٢ الشرطي لزم سايق التكسي ووقفه ٠
- ٠٣ امشي منا لنهاية العبكد واعوج عاليسار وتشوف التلفون العام هناك ٠
 - ٤٠ تحتاج خسردة حتى تخابر من هالتلفون ٠
 - ٥٠ روح صرف الدينار عند ابو جاسم بدكانسه ٠

HOMEWORK



Exercise One Transcribe the following 10 recorded sentences.

Exercise Two write the English translation of the following 10 recorded sentences.

Exercise Three Listen to the following paragraph, then answer the questions based on it.

- 1. To which city did Orville go?
- 2. How did he go there?
- 3. What did he do in that city?
- 4. How did he do that?
- 5. What happened to him?
- 6. How did he manage to get directions?
- 7. What did he do from there?
- 8. How did he get back from there?
- 9. What did Sameer say to Orville?
- 10. Was Sameer serious when he said that?

Exercise Four

You will hear 10 Iraqi sentences each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response in each case.

- a المخابرة الخارجية رخيصة •
- المخابرة الخارجية تصير من تلغون خارجي
 - ۰۵ تکدر تخابر راسا ۰

LESSON 11 HOMEWORK

• م علي بدليل التلفون • a

- ه علي طلع دليل التلفون ٠b
- على طلع رقمسته مدليل التلفون
 - a نرید صرافة دینار ۰
 - ابو جاسم عنده دینار •
 - oc ابو جاسم صرف لنا الدينار ·
 - ٠٠ مايق التكسي اخذ الغردة ٠
 - ob سايق التكسي ما عنده صرافـة ·
 - ٠٠ سايق التكسي صرف الدينار ٠
 - ه البايسكل يكلف مبلغ چبير •
 - البايسكل ما يكلف بكد السيارة .
 - ٠c السيارة رخيصــة
 - a رجع لي فلوسي ٠
 - ه انطیني فلوسك ٠
 - ۰ لا يېمسك ۰ د
 - ۰a سايق التكسي وكع بورطية ٠
 - الشرطي صعد بالتكسي ٠
 - ٠c سايق التكسي لزم الشرطي ٠
 - ممكن اكو تلفونات عامة ببغداد •
- التلفونات العامة ببغداد كلش هواية ٠
 - مغداد بیها تلفونات عامة

- a، الباص رخيص
- d. الباص ارخص من سياقة سيارتك ·
 - c الباص يرجع لك فلوس
 - ۰۱ مسلمان طلع الدرج ۰ مسان
 - الدرج ٠ الدرج ٠ الدرج ٠
 - c سلمان صِعَبدُ الدرج ·

سرتدي للميم ماكنة حالين وأثيل بالاخبارين تزور

SUMMARY



- l. تلفيون , "telephone," is a word that has been adopted in ID from the English. The MSA word is هاتف .
- 2. كلش "very," always comes before the word it modifies. In most cases in all situations. هواية
- 3. هياته, "there it is," is an ID demonstrative noun.
- 4. صرف, "loose change," is the verbal noun for صرف, "changed money." , "smalls," is another word that may be used for the same meaning in most situations.
- 5. بلبي yes," is the ID for the MSA", مبلي .
- 6. اكو حساب بيناتنا , "There is no counting between us," is an ID expression often used between friends. Iraqis do not believe in "Dutch treat," and they actually argue to be allowed to pay the bill; this expression is used frequently in the argument.
- 7. ورط , "involved ---- in a bad situation" or "got in a fix," is used when the fix happens inadvertently or to warn from getting involved inadvertently.
- 8. نرم means "caught," in ID only.
- 9. وقسف means "detained," in ID only.
- is used sometimes in ID to mean "looked up."

LESSON 11 SUMMARY

is "operator." عامل البدالة "is "switchboard."

- 12. In ID the verb دير الرقم is used to mean "dial." دير الرقم means "dial the number."
- and the ID for منا هناك , "from here," is the ID for منا هناك , and the ID for مناك is used in the combination.
- . مباشرة directly," is the ID for , راسا
- 15. طبعي , "of course," is used in both ID and MSA. طبيعي gives the same meaning and is used in ID.
- 16. ارخصى , "cheaper," is the comparative degree. The pattern is ارخصى, such as اقرب "better;" اقل , "less;" اقرب , "nearer;" اقرب , "farther" and so on.
- 17. مخابرة خارجية , "long distance call," is actually a made-up phrase to meet the need. The literal translation should be

REFERENCE GRAMMAR



- 1. كلش , "very," is ID and is always used as an adjective, but in contradiction to Arabic grammar, it precedes the noun it modifies.
- 2. من , "from here," is a compound of the preposition من and the demonstrative noun ه . The ه is omitted only when it is preceded by . With other prepositions the ه stays. For indicating distance, ID follows the MSA rule of adding ع at the end. المناك is "here;" اهناك is "there." Below is a table of the rest of the demonstrative nouns:

English	MSA	ID
this, m.	هُذَا	هذا
this, f.	مذه	,
	and the second	هذي مرو ، و ه هذول ، ذول
this, dual	هذان ، هذین ، هاتان ، هاتین ر	هذول ، ذول
these, m.	هولائر	
these, f.	هولاء	
here	ر. هنا	ہ ۔ ھنا

And to show distance for all of the above, the MSA rule of adding the is also followed.

Example: (All are ID.)

3. The pattern for making the comparative degree is lied. It is always the comparative as long as it stays indefinite; when made definite it becomes superlative. The most common ways for making the definite are:

- a. The addition of Ji.
- b. Using the noun as the first component of a phrase in construct.
- 4. Measure I sound verbs:
 - a. رجنے , means "returned."

 For conjugation see the verb بسرب , Lesson 1.

 verbal noun, رجعة or رجعة , noun of subject, راجع (the MSA is مرجع عليه . ID uses that of measure II.)

b. اسزم, here ID uses it to mean "caught."

For conjugation, see the verb شرب , Lesson 1.

verbal noun, اسزم (MSA) or المرزم (ID)

noun of subject, الأزم (ID)

c. بالغ , "arrived" or "reached," is the root from which مبلغ , "amount," is derived. For conjugation, see the verb شرب , Lesson 1. verbal noun, بالنوغ , (it also means "of age") noun of object, مبلئوغ (seldom used)

d. خارجية , "go out" or "left," is the root for خارجية .

For conjugation, see the verb شرب , Lesson 1.

verbal noun, خارج
noun of subject, منارج
noun of object, not used.

5. The measure I double-ending verb , "bothered" or "troubled."
For conjugation, see the verb حبب , Lesson 1.

verbal noun, مُمَّ noun of subject, not used.

noun of object, مرموم

6. The measure I weak-in-the-middle verb, جاز , "to be allowed," "passed" or "to be possible." باز is the perfect form of عان .

For conjugation, see the verb المان , Lesson 1.

verbal noun, جبواز , noun of subject, مان which is the noun of subject is used here instead.)

7. Measure II verbs:

a. کلف , "cost." For conjugation, see the verb ملس , Lesson 1.

verbal noun not used (but that of measure I کلف is used instead.)

noun of subject, مکلف noun of object, مکلف

b. أورط "got in a fix." For conjugation, also see verb ورط .

verbal noun not used (ورطة from measure I is used instead.)

noun of subject, مُسُورًط noun of object, مُسُورًط

d. مُللَّه , "looked up," "extracted" or "pulled out."

For conjugation, also see verb, مللَّه .

verbal noun, تطلیع noun of subject, مللَّه مطلع noun of object, مللَّه مطلع .

e. سلّـم, "saved." For conjugation, also see verb, سلّـم verbal noun, تُوفِيــر noun of subject, مــُوفِـر noun of object, مــُوفِـر

8. The measure VIII verb, اتصلا, "reached" or "contacted." انتصلا is used instead of غابر sometimes, but the reverse is incorrect.

For conjugation, see the verb اقتصد , Lesson 7.

verbal noun, اتصال noun of subject, متصدل noun of object, not used.

اذا فعل الفتى ما عن يمي المعلم المعلم

EVALUATION



Part A.

You will hear 10 Iraqi statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response in each case.

Part B.

Translate the 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Part C.

Transcribe the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Part D.

Listen to the following Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 5 printed questions based on it.

Questions

- 1. What did Najeeb want to do?
- 2. What did he do to get the number at first?
- 3. Did he succeed finally and how?
- 4. Where was the calling from? How did he call?
- 5. What did he ask of Bahjat?

ENRICHMENT



- 1. السزم, "caught," gives this meaning only in ID. Other ID words used for the same purpose are كُصُن and كُصُن .
- 2. وقعف , "detained," gives this meaning only in ID. It may be pronounced as وكعف . The word برا , "jailed," which is ID and MSA, may be used too. برا , the verbal noun, means "jail." والما , "detention," is applied when the person is still in the police station.
- 3. طلع , "looked up," when used in this context, is ID. Other ID verbs may be used mostly in the imperative form: شوف , "see" or "look up," and مالي , "find."

ويأنين بالنضارمن نبعل وقتمومر تفريك وقتمومر

VOCABULARY



ID	MSA
Basrah)	العشار
لسسزم	
	ارخس
	مسم
	كسلسف
وتَّـــف	
د ار	
راسسا	
متست	
	عسسام
	ورط
منابرة خارجية	
طــــع	
صرافة ، خسردة	
	طبعيا
	جائسز
	رجع ا
	وفسير
	مبلغ ، مبالغ (ج)
بــد الـة	
تلسفون	
هياته	
کــلش	
محبلي	
	السنم وقسف دار وقسف دار مسادة خارجية طلسع مضابرة خارجية صرافة ، خسردة تسادة تليفون

LESSON 12

HEALTH PROBLEMS



OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Discuss certain physical discomforts and suggested remedies with a friend.
- Act in an emergency that requires medical attention.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. Special usage of MSA verb in ID:

غمل عليه

2. ID special pronunciation of an MSA word:

وہ ہِ ۔ فحاۃ ، مَہ

3. ID usage of an MSA word:

سر ر عصبسی

4. Special ID phrases:

- 5. The measure I sound verbs:

نفع ، يَعُب

6. The measure I weak initial verbs and their conjugation peculiarity:

وم. وجسم ، وكس

7. The measure I weak final verb:

دری'

8. The measure V verb:

ا - ت

9. The measure VIII verbs:

وعتمد ، إشتكسا

10. The measure X verb:

۰۰۰۰ استشفسو

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Archibald F. McGillicuddy is new in Baghdad. He is still suffering physical discomfort from the effects of jet lag. He is chatting with a co-worker, Younis Thannoon.

أرجبي: يونيس! تعرف فيد طبيب تكدر تعتميد عليه ؟
يونيس: إي نعم ، خبير إنشا الله ؟ شنو القضيسة ؟
ارجبي: ما ادري ، راسي د يوجعني وشويهة تعبان ودايم .
يونيس: سلامات ، إنشا الله ما اكو شي ، يمكن بعدك ما تعودت عالطقس هنا ،
عالطقس هنا ،
ارجبي: ويجبوز المي والاكيل همين ، إخذت حبتين اسيرين بس ما نفعت ،
يونيس: خلي اشوف لك رقم تلفون الدكتور مالي ، هياته



TRANSLATION

Archie: Younis! Do you know a doctor you can trust?

Younis: Yes. (I hope it is all) well? What is the matter?

Archie: I don't know. I feel headachy and a little

tired and dizzy.

Younis: (I wish you) well-being. God willing (I hope to God),

it is nothing. Perhaps, you haven't got used to

the climate here yet.

Archie: And maybe the water and food, too. I took two

aspirin pills, but it didn't help.

Younis: Let me find for you the telephone number of

my doctor. There it is in the address book: 372-9555.



EXPLANATORY NOTES

- is used here as an ID verb implying "trusted." In MSA it means "relied," "depended," "sanctioned" or "authorized." The verbal noun has a lot of uses and meanings. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
- 2. غير انشاالله literally means "Well, God willing," and it should be understood and translated as "With God's willingness, I wish you well."

 This phrase is used in many situations; for instance, if you see someone looking unhappy or doing something out of the ordinary or see something unusual, you say غير انشا الله , "What is the matter?"
- 3. القضية means "matter" or "issue." It is MSA and ID. In MSA it is used more frequently to mean "lawsuit." It is derived from the verb قضى, "settled," "finished," "terminated" or "concluded." Look it up.
- 4. يـدري , "knows," is ID and MSA. It is the imperfect form for دری . See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
- is the imperfect form of وجنع, "hurt." It is always used with its object suffixed to it. It is both ID and MSA, but mostly it is found in ID and seldom used in MSA. MSA uses

In forming the imperfect for a weak initial triliteral verb, the basic rule in MSA calls for dropping the weak letter and adding the prefix g to the second radical, while ID adds the g directly to the weak letter without changing the verb.

LESSON 12 EXPLANATORY NOTES

Examples:

described

English Imperfect Perfect Imperfect Perfect

gave birth

fell

stopped

inherited

found

Imperfect

perfect

ID

But the verb epi becomes in both ID and MSA.

See Reference Grammar, this lesson.

- is used to mean "I wish you a speedy recovery." It is said to a person who is either sick, hurting or experiencing physical discomfort. It is used in a variety of combinations such as سلامات , سلامات
- 7. إنشاالله ما أكو شي literally means "God willing there is nothing,"

 but it should be translated as "God willing there would not be anything bad"

 or "With God's help I hope everything is OK." Actually the phrase is

 incomplete, but it is understood. In order to make the phrase complete the

 word "غطر", "bad," غطر", "serious" or the like should be added to the end.
- 8. الطُقْس is "climate." المناخ is "weather." See Enrichment, this lesson.
- 9. الماء . The plural in ID is the same as in MSA مي بارد . مياه is "cold water." مي حار

LESSON 12 EXPLANATORY NOTES

10. مبتيان, "two pills," literally means "two grains." The singular is بحبتيان, which is ID and MSA. In ID, sometimes مباية, which is the diminutive form, is used. The plurals for مباية are مباية and مباية.

- ر. "aspirin," is from English and is used in both ID and MSA.
- أعناوين . "addresses book," is MSA and ID. عناوين is the plural of , عنوان , "address."



One G

To be completed outside the class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond with those of Explanatory Notes.)

Do you know of a doctor you can trust?

تعرف فد طبيب تكدر تعتمد عليه ؟

تعتمد ، تعتمد على

تعتمد عليه ، تعتمدون عليسه ، يعتمدون عليسه .

تكندر تعتمند علينة ، طبيب تكندر تعتمند علينة ،

فسد طبيب تكسدر تعتمسد عليسسه

تعرف فد طبیب تکدر تعتمد علیه ؟

Rely on yourself.

Depend on me .

Thabit is trustworthy.

What is the matter with you?

I hope all is well, God willing.

All well (I wish). What is the matter?

اعتميد على نفسك ٠

مرر و مرر خير إنشاالله ، إشبيك ؟ `

خير انشاالله ٠

خير انشاالله ٠ اشبيلك ؟

ر م• َ ت خيصر انشا الله • شِنو القضِية ؟ • -

شنو القضيصة ؟

خير انشا الله • شنو القضيـة ؟

I do not know what is the matter.

ما ادري شنو القضيــة.

I feel headachy and a bit tired and dizzy. ر ووره راسي يوجعني ، راسي ديوجع راسي ديوجعني وشويحة تعبان ودايحخ • - - - . ١٦ سلامـــات • (I wish you) safety. سلامسات ٠ شنو القضية ؟ سلامسات ، إنشا الله كل شي زين ٠ سلامسات ، ينطيك إلعافية ، سلامات ، إنشا الله ما اكو شي ٠ All well (I hope); God willing nothing bad. ٠٧ انشا الله ما اكو شي. سلامات انشا الله ما اكو شي. Possibly, you're not used to the climate yet. تعودت عالطقس • ما تعودت عالطقس • تعودوا عالطقس والطقس حلو اليوم ، الطقس حار اليوم ، الطِّقِس يعجِّبني هنا • الطُّقِس بارد اليوم • بعدك ما تعودت عالطقس • يمكن بعدك ما تعودت عالطقس • In a hot climate one drinks a lot of water.

يشرب مي هواية بالطقس الحار •

واحد يشرب مي هواية بالطقس الحار ٠

I took two aspirin pills, but it didn't help.

اخلات حبتین اسپرین بس ما نفعت ۰ حبتین

حبسة ، حبنيان ، تلث حباسي إخلات حبتين .

اخذت حبتين اسبرين.

اخلات حبتين اسبرين ونفعت ،

اخلات حبتین اسبرین بس ما نفعت ۰

۱۱۰ إِلْسُهِرِين زين لُوجَع إِلْراس • Aspirin is good for a headache. الْسُهِرِين ، حَبَايَات أَسْهِرِينَ ، حَبَايَة أَسْهِرِينَ ، حَبَايَة أَسْهِرِينَ ، حَبَايَة أَسْهِرِينَ ، حَبَايَات أَسْهِرِينَ ،

الاسبرين زين لوجسم الراس •

There is your address book.

مَنَّ مِ مُوْرِهِ وَمُرَّا مُ مُرَّا هُمُ مَارِهُ مَّ السَّكُ • هَيَّاتُهُ دَفَتَسُرُ الْعَنَّاوِينَ مَالُسَكُ •

٠١٢ دفستر العناويسن

دفتس ، عناوين ، دفتر العناوين

هياتسه دفتسر العناوين ٠

هياته دفتسر العناوين مالسك ،

Two Repeat after the model.

برجي: الدكستور مالك زين ؟ تكسدر تعتمسد عليه ؟

يونسس: نعم ، بس خير انشا الله ؟ شنو القضيـة ؟

م ارجحي: مو شي ، بس شويحة دايللخ وراسي ديوجعنلي ٠

يونسس: سلامات انشا الله ٠ تريد لك اسبرين ؟

م ارجىي: لا اشكرك · اخدت حبايتين كبل شوية بس ما نفعت ·

Three Repeat after the model.

يونس: زين ، لعد تتمور تريد تشوف الطبيب ؟

. ارجي: اي والله اذا تنطيني رقم تلفونه حتى اخابره واسوي موعـد

يونس: خلي اشوف اذا جايب دفستر العناوين مالي ٠

أرجى: نكدر نطلعه بدليل التلفسون ٠

يونس: لا هياته دفتر العناوين • اسمه زكي ورقمه ٥٥٥ ٣٧٣ •

ر أرجي: تتصور هو مو هلكسد مشغول ويكسدر يشوفني اليوم ؟

يونس: والله ما ادري • بس جرب تخسابره • عندك العافيـة انشا الله •

آرجي: اشكرك، الله يعافيك •

خاحسن دجهر فیالودی دجهیسن واعنی لغی کفی معم واعنی لغی کفی معم

Two--Translation

Archie: Is your doctor good? Could you trust him?

Younis: Yes, but what is the matter? I hope all is well.

Archie: Nothing. Just a bit dizzy and my head is hurting.

Younis: May God will you speedy recovery. Would you like aspirin?

Archie: No, thank you. I took a couple a while back, but it didn't help.

Three--Translation

Younis: OK, you want to see the doctor then?

Archie: Yes, by God. If you give me his phone number I'll call him

and make an appointment.

Younis: Let me see if I brought my address book.

Archie: We can look it up in the telephone directory

Younis: No, here is the address book. His name is Zaki,

his number is 372-9555.

Archie: Do you suppose he is not quite busy and that he

can see me today?

Younis: By God, I don't know. But try and call him.

Health be with you, God willing.

Archie: Thank you. May God keep you healthy.

Four

Answer the following 5 Iraqi questions, using the clues in the left-hand column as guidelines.

a bit dizzy, headachy

٠٠ اشلونك ؟

don't think it helps

٠٢ تريد لك اسبرين ؟

took two a while back

۰۳ شنو جربت ؟

and the water too

٤٠ تتصور بعدك ما تعودت عالطقس ؟

a good idea

٥٠ تريد تشوف الدكتور ؟

Five

Complete each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with the appropriate word from the left-hand column.

• 1	ارچِي چان راسه ـــــ •	يعتمسد
٠٢	واخذ ــــ اسهرین ۰	تعبـان
۰۳	بس ـــــــ ٠	خابسره
٠٤	وسال يونس اذا عنـده طبيب يكـدر ــــ عليه ٠	الطبيب
• 0	ويونس سالحه للللله المسلمان	رقسم
٠٦	ارچي کل لمه راسه ديوجه و همين.	موعسد
٠٧	يونس انطاه ـــــ تلفون الطبيب مالــه ٠	حبتين
٠,٨	وارچىي	ليش
٠ ٩	وسوى ٠	ما نفعت
•1•	وراح شاف ـــــن ۰	ديوجسه

Six

Using the clues on the left-hand column, change the underlined phrases or words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

Example:

telephone directory	(Teacher) طلعت الرقم من <u>دفتر العناوين</u> •
	(Student) طلعت الرقم من دليل التلفون •
cold	۱۰ المبي <u>حـار</u> ٠
hurts	۰ ۰۲ راسي <u>دايسخ</u> ۰
three	۰۳ اخـذ <u>حبتـین</u> اسپریــن ۰
did not help	١٤ الاسپرين چان زين لوجع راسة ٠
dizzy	ه عبان ۰ میجوز هو <u>تعبان</u> ۰
the car	 ٥٦ شنو القضية ويا التلفون ؟

hot ٢٠ اليوم الطقس بارد . ٨٠ انشا الله عندك العافيه nothing

٠١٠ ارچي عنده رقم السندون ٠ knows

Seven

Make a question to each of the following 10 Iraqi responses.

Example:

delicious

(Teacher) ارجىي ما اجما للشغل السيوم ٠

(Student) وينه ارجني اليوم ؟

٠١ يكول راسه ديوجعه وهمين تعبان شوية ٠

٠٢ إي اخذ حبتين بس ما نفعت ٠

٣، اخذ رقم تلغون طبيبي ٠

٠٤ إي خابره وسوى مسوعد٠

ه. لا كلُّوله اليوم مشغول هواية بس بالبِر ما يخالب ،

٠٦ يمكن الطقس بعده ما تعود عليسه ٠

٠٧ إي تمام ٠ بس يجوز هو يحتاج اكثر من ثلت اسأبيسع ٠

٨٠ لا ويجسوز انه ما متعسود عالاكسل والمسبي همين ٠

۰ الا ما جاي لبغداد من كبـل ٠

٠١٠ لا يكول هو متعود على الطقس البارد ٠

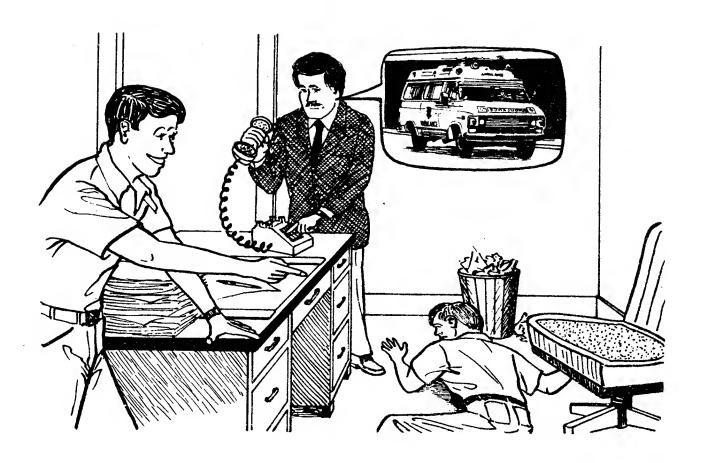
COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Archibald fainted in the office. His assistant Clem Ginkinger went to to Younis. The following exchange took place.

يُونِين: خُيرَ انشَا الله ، شنو القَضِيَّة ؟ يُونِين: خُيرَ انشَا الله ، شنو القَضِيَّة ؟ كلم: ارجِي غُمَـى عليـه فجـاة ووكـم عالكاع ورا الميــز ماله يونِين: لاَيَا مُسكِين ، هُو جِـان دُيشتكـي مِنْ وَجَعَ الرَاسُ والدُوخَة

كلم: يمكن عنده مُغِسط دمّ ٠ هو تعرف عَصَبي وشويّة سِمين هَمِينَ ٠



TRANSLATION

Clem: Younis, God bless you (keep you), call the hospital

and tell them to send us an ambulance.

Younis: May it be all well, God willing, what is the matter?

Clem: Orville fainted suddenly, and fell to the floor behind

his desk.

Younis: Poor guy; he was complaining of headache and dizziness.

Clem: He may have (high) blood pressure you know,

he is excitable and a bit overweight.



EXPLANATORY NOTES

- 1. الله يخليك, "God bless you," literally means "May God leave you alone" or "May God keep you long." It is widely used in ID; the literal meaning is completely ignored. The implication is that "I wish you long life" or "May God give a long life." See Enrichment, this lesson.
- 2. المستشفى, "the hospital," is MSA and ID. It is the noun of place from the measure X verb استشفى. See Enrichment and Reference Grammar, this lesson.
- 3. سَيَّارَة , "ambulance," is MSA and ID. It is a compound of ""car," and "medical aid" or "revival." See Summary, this lesson.
- 4. عليه , "fainted," is ID. The MSA is اغمي عليه . Notice that in the former, the subject is ambiguous, and in the latter the verb is in the passive form. Also notice that the in the former changed to in the latter. The verb عَمَى alone has other meanings. In order to have it render the meaning of "fainted," it must be followed by the preposition عَلَى .

 See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
- 5. أنجأة , "suddenly," is ID and MSA. It may be pronounced as المجاة also. The latter pronunciation is not common in ID. Notice that the ending must be a double fatha تنوين . This is called مال , "condition," in grammar, meaning that it describes condition.

LESSON 12

- 6. وكسع , "fell," is ID for the MSA وقسع . This is another example of ID changing the ق to ك . This verb has other usages; look it up in the dictionary. See Reference Grammar, this lesson.
- 7. کیعان, "floor," "ground" or "lot," is ID. The plural is کیعان.

 The MSA تا , "plain," "lowland" or "bottom," is used only for the latter meaning and mostly in MSA. In MSA it is ارض, "earth," which covers the English "floor," "ground," "lot," "land" and "earth."
- 8. ميز ، "desk" or "table," is ID for the MSA مين or مين is
- 9. محكين , "poor," "humble" or "miserable," is ID and MSA. It is used in ID to give the meaning of "poor guy." It has no triliteral root.
- 10. مُغطُّ دُم , "high blood pressure," is ID and MSA. Literally it means

 "blood pressure." ID gets by without having to add عالي , "high," or

 "low," but in MSA عالي must be added. It is a compound of , فغط واطي
- 11. عصبي, "temperamental," "high-strung" or "short-fused," is ID and MSA, but in MSA it is usually followed by مراج to make , عصبي العزاج , "short-fused."



One

To be completed outside the class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond with that of Explanatory Notes.)

Call the hospital, God bless you.

الله يخليك ، الله يخليكم ، الله يخليهم ٠

الله يخليك ، خابر المستشغىٰ ٠

خابر المستشفيٰ من فضلك •

٠٢ إلمستشفى ، المستشفيات

Call the hospital, please.

خابر المستشفى •

خابر المستشفى من فضلك •

And ask them to send us an ambulance.

م دوه هو. و سر مير . . . واطلب مِنهم يسدِزوا لنا سيارة اسِعاف ٠ ٠٣ كُسِيَّارَة إِسْعَافٌ ، كَسَيَّارَات إِسْعَافَ

يدزوا لنا سيارة اسعاف ٠

واطلب منهم يدزوا لنا سيارة اسعاف ٠

Archie fainted and was taken in the ambulance. غمـى عـليه،

ارجي غمى عليه،

ارجحي غمحي عليه واخذوه بسيارة الاسعاف ٠

He suddenly fainted.

وه يُه ور ر م ٥٠ فجساة غمسى عليسسه ٠٥

فجاة إِجًا ، فجاة رَاح ، فجأة خَلَص ، فجأة دِخل ، فجأة خِرج .

He suddenly fainted and fell.

وه)؛ ۱/۱ / ورم ه فجاة غمسی علیه ووکسع ۰

۱۶ وکعنا ، وکعنا ، وکعنا ، وکعنا وکعنا وکعنا وکعنا و و در ، و در ، و در ، و در ، وکعنا وکعنا ، توکعون ، توکعون ، توکع

غمى عليه ووكع

و، فجـأة غمـی علیـه ووکـع ۰

Fell to the floor.

ر/ به مره/ . وكنع عالكساع •

> رم. رم. رم. ۱۰ عالکساع

وكـع عالكـاع ٠

Fell to the floor behind the desk.

ور مرمور ور و وكسير . وكسير .

العييز ورا العيز ، كدام العيز ، يعين العيز ، يسار العيز ، عالعيز

عالكاع ورا الميز

وكع عالكاع ورا الميز ٠

Poor Archie fainted suddenly.

س مسکین ، مسکین ارچی

مسكين ارچي غمى عليه فجساة ٠

Poor Archie has high blood pressure.

مسکین ارچي عضده ضغط دُم ۰ دُر ۰ د ۰

عنده فغط دم . فغط دَمَه عالي. مر آرچي عنده فغط دم .

His blood pressure is high and he is high-strung, too.

روه در م ضغط دمه عالي وعصبي همين ٠ ١٠ عصبي

عصبىي هميين

ضغسط دم عالي وعصبي هميين ٠

Two Repeat after the model.

كلم: يونس الله يخليك اتصل بالمستشفى واطلب منهم سيارة اسعاف •

يونس: خير انشا الله ، اصار ؟ منو يريد سيارة اسعاف ؟

كلم: أرجبي غمس عليمه فجماة ووكع عالكماع ورا المميز •

يونس: المسكين جان ديشتكي من وجمع راسه ويبين عليه تعبان ٠

كلم: تعرف هو عصبي وشويلة سمين هملين ، يجوز عنده ضغلط دم ،

Three Repeat after the model.

يونس: تتصور واحد منا لازم يروح وياه للمستشغسى ؟

فلسم: طبعاً • بس يعتني كلوا لك راح توصل سيارة الاسعاف •

يونس: كالوا فلد اخمسطعش دقيقلة ، تلدري الشوارع شويلة مزدحمة ،

كلم: ممكن انت تروح وياه ؟ أني عربيتي مو هلكيد زينية ٠

يونس: على عيني وراسي • وراح اسألهم ياخذون ضغـط دمـه راساً •

Two--Translation

Clem: Younis, may God prolong your life, call the hospital and ask them for an ambulance.

Younis: All is well (I hope), what is it? Who needs an ambulance?

Clem: Archie suddenly fainted and fell to the floor behind the desk.

Younis: Poor guy, he was complaining of a headache and looked tired.

Clem: You know he is excitable and a bit overweight.

Perhaps he has (high) blood pressure.

Three--Translation

Younis: Do you suppose one of us should go with him to the hospital?

Clem: Of course, but when did they say the ambulance would get here?

Younis: They said in about 15 minutes; you know the streets are a bit crowded.

Clem: Could you go with him? My Arabic isn't that good.

Younis: By all means, and I'll ask them to take his blood pressure.

Tour
Using the hints provided in the left-hand column, alter the sentence
عصیٰ علیہ . Make any necessary changes.

Example:

	we	ر / غمی علیه . و , غمیی علینا.	(Teacher)
	I		• 1
	you, m. sing.		+ 7
	she		• ٣
	you, pl.		• {
-	, he		+0
	you, f. sing.		٠٦
	they		• Y

Five From the left-hand column, choose the appropriate response to each of the following 5 Iraqi questions.

نعم٠	٠١ ليش خابرتو سيارة الاسعاف ؟
عالمي	٬ ۱ ۰۲ لیش غمیی علیــه ؟
عالىسى ىم و (ارچي غمسى عليه ٠	۰۳ منو راح وياه للمستشفى ؟
يمكن عنده ضغط عالي ٠	٤٠ اخذوا ففـط دمـه بسيارة الاسعاف ؟
پونس	ه٠ واشجانت النتيجة ؟

Six

Fill in the blank in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with the appropriate item from the left-hand column.

المير	و ۱ غمی علیه ووکع ۰	• 1
وجع	عنده ضغـط دم ۰	٠٢
عصبــــي	هو عصبتي شويسة	٠٣
دم	و ۱ غمی علیه ووکح ورا ـــــ ۰	٠ ٤
عالحي	يمكن عنده ضغط عالي ٠	• 0
سميــن	فغـط دمـه	٠٦
المستشفىٰ	طلبنا سيارة ـــــ ٠	٠٧
عالكــاع	هو مو بس شویة سمین ، هو ــــهمین ۰	• 7
يجوز	سيارة الاسعاف اجت من	٠ ٩
اسعباف	چان دیشتکی من ــــراسه ۰	•1•

Seven

Determine which of the following 10 Iraqi sentences accept the word and apply it to them.

- ٠١ الله يخليك خابر المستشفى ٠
 - ٠٢ وكسع عالكساع ٠
 - ۰۳ صار عصبیی ۰
 - ٤٠ دزوا لنا سيارة اسعاف ٠
- ٥٠ صار له زمان يشتكــي من الدوخة
 - ۰٫ راسه دیوجعسه ۰
 - ۰ میله نمین علیه ۰
 - ٠٨ المسكين جان سمين ٠
 - ۹ صار عنده فغط دم
 - ٠١٠ عنده فغيط دم ٠

LESSON 12 DRILLS

Eight

In the following 10 Iraqi sentences, change the form of the verb from the perfect to the imperfect and vice versa. Make any necessary changes.

Examples:

- (Teacher) الله يخليك ٠
 - (Student) خلاك الله ،
- (Teacher) خابرت المستشفى •
- (Student) داخابر المستشفى ٠
- ٠١ دروا سيارة الاسعاف ٠
- ٢٠ المسكين ديشتكي من وجع راسه ٠
 - ۰۳ فغسط دمسه صعبد ۰
 - ٤٠ يصير عصبي بالطقس الحار ٠
 - ٥٠ يحب يشرب ميي بارد ٠
 - یر ۰۳ ارجسي بيبين غمسی علیه ۰
 - ٠٧ وكنع عالكاع ورا الميننز ٠
 - ٠٨ وصل بسيارة الاسعاف ٠
 - ٠٩ دخيل المستشفى البارحية ٠
 - ٠١٠ يوكسع فجساة ٠



CLASSROOM EXERCISES

What do you say?

- 1. You are on the phone with the hospital. Tell them to send an ambulance to the Abu Nawas Building.
- 2. Tell them one of the workers fainted in the office.
- 3. Tell them he fell to the floor behind his desk.
- 4. Ask the medics if they will check his blood pressure.
- 5. Ask them if you can accompany him to the hospital.
- 6. Tell them that he was complaining of headaches and dizziness.
- 7. Tell them that he fainted suddenly.
- 8. You are on the phone with your doctor. Make an appointment for tomorrow.
- 9. Tell him that you have a sudden headache and you took four aspirins to no avail.
- 10. Tell him that you are not used to the hot climate here.

Role Playing

Situation 1. You are new in Baghdad, feeling fatigued. You ask your co-worker if he has a good physician you can trust, then ask for his phone number. Your friend gives his doctor's name and tells you to look up the phone number in the telephone directory. Another student plays the role of the co-worker.

Situation 2. Call the doctor's office and make an appointment with his nurse, who asks you a few preliminary questions. Another student plays the role of the nurse.

Situation 3. Another student plays the role of a doctor. You are in his office. The doctor asks what ails you. You tell him about the headache, the fatigue and dizziness. The doctor asks how long you have been in Baghdad, how you are taking the weather, the food, the water. You tell him you are not quite used to all of that. He asks you if you have taken aspirin and how many. You answer him, adding that it did not help. He prescribes pills for you and tells you to fill the prescription at the pharmacy. You ask him to check your blood pressure. He asks you if you suffer from high blood pressure and whether you are high-strung. You tell him you suddenly became high-strung, perhaps the weather is the cause.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter in the following situation.

English speaker
(Instructor)

Interpreter
(Student)

Arabic speaker (Student)

Situation 1.

+ +

Do you have a good doctor you can trust?

نعم طبيبي الخاص كلش زين ٠

Do you think I can get an appointment with him?

والله ما ادري هو هواية مشغول ، بس خير انشا الله ، شنو القضية ؟

Nothing, I just suddenly feel dizzy and tired.

أو
 اكل لك ، خلي انطيك رقم تلفونــه
 وجـرب تخــابره •

I'll be grateful.

Situation 2.

My name is Archie McGillicuddy, I would like to make an appointment to see Dr. Zaki.

ممكن اسالك منو دلاك على

الدكتور زكي ٠

My friend Younis Thanoon.

اي نعم ٠ اكـدر انطيـك موعـد ،

لو باچر لو يوم الحميس الجاي ٠

Can't you give me one today?

لا • اليوم ما ممكن ، باجدر الساعة عشرة •

OK, but I have run out of pills for my high blood pressure.

زين ادا تنطيني رقم تلفونك

اخلىي الدكتوريتصل بيك ٠

My number at the office is 578-1234 and at home is 375-5757.

Situation 3.

رم صباح الخير ارچي ٠ خير انشا الله شنو القضية ؟

Good morning, doctor. I have been having headaches and feel weak and dizzy.

اشكند صار لك بيغنداد ؟

Only three weeks.

انت متعبود عالطقس الحبار ؟

No. I come from a cold climate in the States.

زين • والاكـل والمي هنا شتكول

عنسهم ؟

Well, I still haven't got used to all of that yet.

جربت تاخيذ اسبرين لوجيع الراس ؟

Yes, but it didn't help.

زين خليني اخذ ضغيط دميك •

My blood pressure has suddenly become high.

ما يخالف راح انطبيك حبوب لضغط الدم •

بس اریدك تشرب می اشكد ما تكیدر وتاكل

زيسن همسين ٠

Translation Practice

Translate orally into English the following 7 sentences.

- ١٠ هلو ، عبدنا موظف غمين عليبه فجباة ٠ ممكن اتدزوا لنا سيارة اسعاف ؟
 - ٠٢ نعـم ٠ شنو عنوانكـم ؟
 - ٠٣ احنا بعمارة السرشيد بصف مديرية الشرطة على شارع الرشيد ٠
 - ٤٠ زين سيارة الاسعاف راح تكون عبدكم بعد خمسطعش دقيقسة .
 - ٥٠ اكو شي نكدر نسوي الى أن توصل سيارة الاسعاف ؟
 - ٣٠ لا ، لا ، لا تسوون اي شي خلسوه عالكاع وين ما وكسع الى ان نوصل ٠
 - ۰۷ شکرا ، بس تری احنا دننتظرکم

وطاين ترئ منعصامت المصاحب المتعلم المتعلم المتعلم

Dictation Practice

With books closed, write the following 10 Iraqi sentences, as the teacher dictates them.

- ٠١ خير انشا الله ؟ شنو القضيَّة ؟ البارحة ما جان بيك شي ٠
 - ٠٢ ما ادري والله ، بس راسي ديوجعني وشوية دايخ ٠
 - ٠٣ تدري ؟ يجوز بعدك ما تعودت عالطقس لو الاكل والمي ٠
- ٠٤ والله يبين هالشكل ، وتدري اخدت حبتين اسبرين وما نفعوني ٠
 - ٥٠ شوف ليش ما تاخذ اليوم عطلة وروح استريح بالبيت ؟
 - ٠٦ لا والله يمكن لازم اشوف الطبيسب واشوف شنو القضية ٠
 - ٠٧ عندك طبيب ؟ لو تريدني انطيك رقم تلفون طبيبي ؟
- ٠٨ والله ابقى ممنون اذا تنطيني رقمه وراح اخابره راسا واسوي موعد ٠٠٠
 - ٠٩ خلي اروح للميز مالي ، دفتر العناوين مالي عليه ، فد دقيقة ٠
 - ٠١٠ هياته رقعه ٥٥٥٩-٣٧٢ واسمه الدكتور زكي ٠

HOMEWORK



Exercise One

Transcribe the following 10 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Exercise Two

Write the English translation of the following 10 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Exercise Three

Listen to the following recorded Iraqi paragraph, then answer the questions based on it.

Questions

- 1. How long has Archie been in Baghdad?
- 2. Does he like the climate and food there?
- 3. What was he complaining from?
- 4. What happened to him this morning?
- 5. Where was he standing when it happened?
- 6. Who saw what happened?
- 7. What did Younis do?
- 8. What was the hospital's response?
- 9. Where was Archie taken?
- 10. What happened on the way?

Exercise Four

You will hear 10 Iraqi sentences, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response.

a طلع رقم الدكتور من الدليل •

ه طلع عنوان الدكتور من دفتر

د رقم الدكتبور بدفتر العناوين •

۰۸ a سيارة الاسعاف جاية بخمسطعش

هيارة الاسعاف طولت اخمسطعش

دقيقة بالطريق •

٠٠ سيارة الاسعاف وكفت اخمسطعش

دقيقة بالطريق •

a، تحتاج مي ويا الاسبرين •

b لازم تاخذ اسبرین ۰

oc لازم تشرب مي كبل الاسبرين ·

الطقس حار على طول •

الطقس ما چان حار ٠

oc الطقس حار كيل مدة ·

a کامل موظف یعتمد علیه ه

do كامل موظف يشتغل هوايه

٥٠ كامل ينطي شغله للموظف ٠

۰۲ سر a ارچي عنده اسبرين ۰

حم b ارچي اخذ اسبرين ٠

٠٠ ارچي يريد حبوب وجع راس ٠

الموظف راح بسيارة الاسعاف •

لنموظف ٠

ر ر c الموظف غمي عليه بسيارة الاسعاف ٠

a، عنده ضغط دم لأنه عصبيسي ٠

d، هو عصبي لان عنده ضغط دم ،

c هو عصبسی ۰

ه وكع ورا ميزه •

المسكين يوكع ورا الميز ماله •

د المسكين وكف ورا الميز ماله ٠

م مر a ارچي تعود عالطقس فجاة ٠

۰b ارچي صار له وکت طويل

متعود عالطقس •

c ارچي تعود عالطقس ٠

SUMMARY



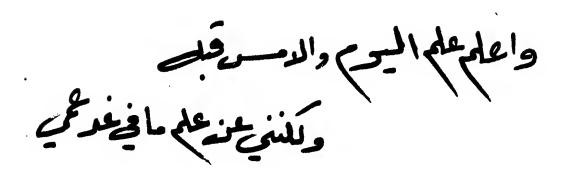
- 1. The meaning of اعتمد على has been stretched in ID to render "dependable" or "trusted."
- 2. غير انشا الله is a phrase used mostly as an interrogative by intonation to inquire, "What is the matter?" It is also used to wish that everything turns out well.
- 3. القضية , "matter," is also used to mean "lawsuit."
- 4. وجع , "hurt," is the perfect form. The imperfect is يوجع . Remember that all ID imperfect forms of the weak initial verb keep their weak letter, which is dropped ordinarily in MSA. But there are a few verbs that keep the weak letter in MSA; وجع is one of them. It always comes with its object suffixed to it.
- is said to someone who is experiencing physical discomfort at the time. الحمد الله عالسلامة, which was introduced in Lesson 1, is said to someone who was sick and has recovered, and of course, to someone who has returned from a trip.
- 6. انشا الله ما اكوشي, "God willing, all is well," is a compound of two phrases actually, ما اكوشي and انشا الله . The latter is really incomplete, but the total meaning is understood.
- is "weather." مناخ "s climate."
- 8. ميي , "water," is ID for the MSA .

LESSON 12 SUMMARY

9. حبة s used for both "pill" and "grain." حبة دنطة is "a wheat grain." حبة شعيـر is an "old measurement."

- 10. Most medicine items are called by their foreign names in ID.
 is from the English "aspirin."
- 11. Notice that in دفتر العناوين , "address book," العناوين is always in the plural.
- 12. The phrase الله يخليك , "long live," is a widely used one in ID.
- . استشفىي hospital," is derived from the measure X verb ،
- اسعاف , "ambulance," is a compound of , سيارة اسعاف , "car," and اسعاف , "aid." For making the plural, only سيارة becomes plural, اسعاف stays as is
- 15. على fainted," is an ID usage. The preposition على must follow the verb.
- ار کے پاfell," is an example of ID changing the ق to a .
- .ك to a ق to a كاع, "floor," is another example of changing the
- is MSA. میسز ، "desk," is ID only، میسز or مکتب is MSA.
- "to mean "poor guy." رجال مسكين . 200 to mean "poor guy."

- is "pressure." مغيط البدم is "blood pressure." المعيط is "blood pressure." المعيط is "blood pressure." المعيط is not used it is implied.
- 22. عصبى is used in ID to mean "He has a short fuse."
- 23. سميـن , "fat," is not considered an insult.



REFERENCE GRAMMAR



- 1. علي is "fainted." The verb غمى عليه is ID and is irregular. It does not take a direct subject and must be followed by the preposition على .

 Because of this the verb itself is not conjugated. The object of the preposition shows the conjugation. The imperfect form is عنى . In MSA, this verb has a different meaning and usage and it is of limited use.
- 2. نجاة , "suddenly," is pronounced in MSA either with a _ or a _ on the first radical. In ID there is one pronunciation, that of the former.
- 3. عصبي , "excitable" or "has a short fuse," is a compound of "nerve," and the relative ي . It is an ID expression.
- 4. The measure I sound verbs بنست , "befitted," and " , "tired," are conjugated in the pattern of شرب , Lesson 1.

verbal nouns, منفعة or منفعة and تعبان and nouns of subject, تعبان and تعبان (does not follow the rule)

5. The measure I weak initial verbs, وجمع "hurt," and وكسع , "fell," both are conjugated in the pattern of وكسف , Lesson 5.

In ID the weak letter is kept when making the imperfect form.

verbal nouns وکعت and وکعت (does not follow the rule)
nouns of subject, not used and واکعت , respectively
nouns of object, واکع (does not follow the rule) and وبعان which is the
same as the noun of subject

- 6. The measure I weak final verb, دری "knew."

 For conjugation, see the verb مشی , in Lesson 1.

 verbal noun not used

 noun of subject, داري noun of object not used
- 7. The measure V verb "got used."

 For conjugation see the verb متعود , in Lesson 4,

 verbal noun,

 range of the verb "got used."

 noun of subject, "متعود عليه "noun of object, متعود عليه "got used."
- 8. The measure VIII verbs:
 - a. اعتمد "depended on."

For conjugation see the verb ، in Lesson 7.

verbal noun, علی استهاد noun of subject, معتمد noun of object, علیه

b. إشتكسى "complained."

The difference in conjugation from the pattern stems from the way the is handled. In this case its origin is .

LESSON 12 REFERENCE GRAMMAR

Pronoun		Perfect	Imperfect	Imperative
he	هو	ٍ اشترکــی	يشتكي	
she	ھي	, اشتكت	ٽ شتِکي	
they	هم	راشتر <u>ک</u> و ا	پیشترکسون	
you, m.	انت	إشتكيت	تشتكي	• راشتکسی سراشت
you, f.	انت	وأشتكيت	ه تشتکین م	اشتکسی و
you, pl.	انتو	إشْتِكِيتُو	• تشتکون تشتکون	اِشتکِوا
I	اني	ه. اشتکیت	ر• اشتكــي مركب	
we	احنسا	إشتكينا	• نِشْتِکِي	

Notice that the weak letter was not dropped as in MSA.

verbal noun شکوی (does not follow the rule)
noun of subject, مشتکی noun of object not used

9. The measure X verb إستشفى "recovered" or "recuperated." The conjugation is similar to the pattern of the verb إستفال in Lesson 8 except for the handling of the في , which is like استفال above, and that the weak letter in استفال is medial and in استفال is final. Could you figure it out?

EVALUATION



Part A.

You will hear 10 Iraqi statements or questions, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter that corresponds to the best response in each case.

Part B.

On a separate sheet of paper, write the English translation of the following 5 recorded sentences.

Part C.

On a separate sheet of paper, transcribe the following 5 recorded sentences.

Part D.

Listen to the following recorded paragraph, then answer the questions below.

- 1. Has Archie been in Baghdad long?
- 2. Has he become used to the climate yet? How about the food?
- 3. Is he complaining about something? If so, what is it?
- 4. Has aspirin helped him?
- 5. How is his blood pressure?
- 6. With whom did he discuss it?
- 7. What happened to him this morning?
- 8. How did it happen?
- 9. Where is he now?
- 10. How did he get there?

ENRICHMENT



1. The word بَـو , "atmosphere," is used in ID interchangeably with

. Some might even use it for مناخ , "weather."

Examples:

الطقس معتدل ٠ () The weather (climate) is mild. (• • معتدل •) المناخ معتدل •) الجلو معتدل •)

in the singular is used in both MSA and ID to mean either "pill,"

"seed" or "grain." The dual is also the same in both. But the plural

is حبوب in MSA and حبوب

There is a diminutive form, حباية , in ID only. Its plural is . also in ID, if the size is a bit larger, it is called "disc."

The plural is اقسراص .

- 3. Another phrase for الله يخليك, "May God keep you long," is, "May God lengthen your life."
- 4. مستوصف is "hospital." "Dispensary" or "clinic" is مستشفی , which is the noun of place from وصف , "prescribed."

VOCABULARY



ENGLISH	ID	,	MSA
aid, medical relief			إسعاف
address			عنوان ، عناوین (ج)
benefit (to)			نفسع
blood			دم
book, note			دفتـر ، دفاتــر (ج)
climate			طقس
cold			بارد
complain (to)			راشتكسى
depend (to), trust (to)			إعتمسد
desk, table	ميسز		
faint (to)	غمــی عا		
fall (to)	وكمع		
fat			سمين
floor, lot, ground (ج) کیعان	کـاع ،		
get used to (to)			تعسود
God willing, all is well. شاالله	خیر ان		
health (good)		-	عافيسة
high			عالسي
hospital			عالىي مستشفىي
hot			حسار
matter			قضيـة ، قضايا (ج)

LESSON 12 VOCABULARY

ENGLISH	ID	MSA
May God keep you long.	الله يظيك	
notebook		دفتر
pain (to), hurt (to)		وجع
pill, seed, grain		حبـة ، حبوب (ج)
poor		مسکین ، مساکین (ج)
pressure		ضغيط ، ضغوط (ج)
suddenly		نجـأة
temperamental	عصبسي	
tired		تعبان
water		

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Part One

Listening Comprehension

Section A. You will hear 10 sentences in Iraqi. After listening to each sentence, mark the letter that corresponds to the best translation for each item on a separate sheet of paper.

1.

- a. Yes, I can tell you where Bab El-Sharji is.
- b. Yes, I can find where Bab El-Sharji is.
- c. Yes, I know where Bab El-Sharji is.
- d. Yes, I will lead you to Bab El-Sharji.

2.

- a. Thanks be to God for the matter of your safe return.
- b. I wish you speedy recovery. What seems to be the matter? You seem sick.
- c. The matter of my wishing you speedy recovery seems to have you recovered.
- d. Greetings. What is the matter? You seem sick.

3.

- a. Usually, the bus is cheaper than the taxi.
- b. The bus is always cheaper than the taxi.
- c. The bus is sometimes cheaper than the taxi.
- d. The bus, of course, is cheaper than the taxi.

4.

- a. I had 10 fils for the pay phone, but I lost it before I got there.
- b. I had 10 fils and used it for the pay phone over there.
- c. I had 10 fils for the pay phone, but I did not need it before I got there.
- d. I had 10 fils for the pay phone, but I found another one before I got there.

5.

- a. I bought a bicycle because my car is not here.
- b. I bought a bicycle because I can't rely on my car.
- c. I bought a bicycle because I got rid of my car.
- d. I bought a bicycle because I can't drive my car.

6.

- a. It is impossible to dial long distance directly; you need to call the switchboard.
- b. It is possible to call long distance through the switchboard.
- c. You can dial long distance directly without going to the switchboard.
- d. The switchboard is not necessary, if you call locally.

7.

- a. The patient took aspirin for his headache, which helped.
- b. The patient is complaining because the aspirin did not help his headache.
- c. The patient did not take aspirin and is complaining of a headache.
- d. The aspirin did not help the patient who is complaining of a headache.

8.

- a. The patient fainted in the hospital suddenly.
- b. The patient was sitting on the hospital floor when he suddenly fainted.
- c. The patient fainted gradually and fell on the floor in the hospital.
- d. The patient fainted in the hospital and fell on the floor suddenly.

9.

- a. The new telephone directory is on the floor over there.
- b. The new telephone directory is over there by the telephone.
- c. The new telephone directory is missing from that desk.
- d. The new telephone directory is on the desk over there.

10.

- a. You should always take the stairs and not the elevator.
- b. To save time, take the stairs if the elevator is busy.
- c. If the elevator is there, you save time by not taking the stairs.
- d. To save time, one should take the elevator if the stairs are busy.
- Section B. You will hear 10 questions or statements in Iraqi, each followed by 4 responses. On a separate sheet of paper, mark the letter that corresponds to the best response for each item.

. 1

- a، هذا اخر ساص •
- d. اکو باص لاخ بعده ۰
- a. الباص اللي وراه متروس همين
 - d. الباص اللي وراه مو متروس •

. 1

- a التكسي ما دخل بشارع الرشيد •
- التكسي راح كبل لشارع الرشيد
 - ٠٠ التكسي عوج بشارع الرشيد ٠
- ألتكسي وكف بيمين شارع الرشيد •

٠ ٣

- ه اخابر سیارة الاسعاف
 - هابر الدكتور ٠
 - °C أخابر المستشفى •
- đ اخابر طبیب الاسنان •

٠٤

- a اشدعوة هالطلب ؟
 - dلبك مقبول
 - c طلبك زحمة •
- đ طلبك يكلف هواية

• 0

- a. ماعندي خردة •
- b. نعم عندي دينار•
- ۰۰ نعم انطیك دینار ۰
 - d نعم اخذ دینار ۰

•7

- a، الباص مزدحم
 - . اثنینهم یکلفسون ۰
 - c الباص د
 - d التكسي •

• ٧

- هٔ انطی حبتین اسبرین ۰
 - t انطى شوية مي
 - c اخذ ضغط دمه •
- d خابر سيارة الاسعاف •

• 1

- a، عمارة دجلة بيها طوابق •
- هارة دجلة بيها عشرة ٠
- c عمارة دجلة بيها طوابق حلوة
 - d. عمارة دجلة طوابقها جبيرة •

• 4

- a کثر خیرك ۰
- الله ينطيك العافية •
- c انشاالله نشوفك باجر
 - ۵ جنت مریض

. 1 .

- a. ما عدنا الدليل الجديد •
- الدليل الجديد اجانا كبل اسبوع
 - o. الدليل الجديد اجانا هالاسبوع ·
 - a. الدليل الجديد وصل كبل اسبوع •
- Section C. Listen to the following dialogue in Iraqi between Younis and Orville, which will be read twice. After the first reading, there will be a two-minute pause to allow you to write, in English, the answers to the 10 questions below. After the second reading, you will have one more minute to complete your answers. You may take notes.

Questions:

- 1. Is it possible to dial directly to America from Baghdad?
- 2. Is it necessary to dial a certain prefix to make the call?
- 3. How could one find the cost for such a call?
- 4. Is it possible to make such a call from a public telephone?
- 5. What is needed to complete such a call from a public telephone?
- 6. Why did Orville decide to make the call from home?
- 7. Whom does Orville want to call in the States?
- 8. Is there a difference in time zones?
- 9. Did Younis know the exact time difference?
- 10. What is Orville going to do to ascertain the time difference?

Part Two

Written Interpretation

In this part of the test, you will hear 10 sentences in Iraqi. Write the English translation for each sentence. You will have a 35-second pause to write each translation.

Part Three



Dictation

In this part of the test, transcribe the following 10 sentences. Each sentence will be read twice. Each reading will be followed by a 20-second pause.

Part Four



Spoken Interpretation/Role Playing

- Section A. In this part of the test, act as an interpreter in a conversation between an Iraqi and an American. Translate the Iraqi into English and the English into Iraqi. You will hear each line only once.
- Section B. In the following situation, one student plays the role of Archie, another plays the role of his friend Younis and a third student takes the part of a doctor's receptionist.

Archie asks Younis to recommend a reliable doctor. Younis asks what is wrong. Archie tells him he has been feeling tired the last few days and has frequent headaches, and he also would like to have his blood pressure checked. Younis tells Archie that he trusts his family's doctor and gives him his name and phone number.

Archie calls to make an appointment for the next day. receptionist apologizes and tells him that the doctor's calendar for tomorrow is completely full, but she can give him an appointment for next Friday. Archie accepts. She gives him a choice of morning or afternoon. He chooses a 10 a.m. appointment.

He then comes back to Younis and asks for directions to the doctor's office. Younis gives a bus number to take from two blocks down the street from the office and tells him to alight at the Abu Nawas building and take the next right from there. The doctor's office is in the middle of the block on the left side of the street, and that he can't miss it.

CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

Arabic-English

L10	rental favo for	*
	rental, fare, fee	أجرة – اجسر (ج)
L10	Leave it to God. (I)	أمسري للسه
L9	Abu Nawas (name)	ابو نؤاس (ع)
L11	cheaper	ارخصص
L9	continue (to)	استمسر
L12	aid (medical relief)	اسعاف
L10	buy (to)	اشتــرى
L12	complain (to)	اشتكسى
L10	Why so much?, What happened?	اشدعوة ؟ (ع)
L12	depend (to), trust (to) rely (to)	اعتمسد
L9	Al-Rasheed (name)	الرشيد
L11	Al-Ashar (section of the city of Basrah)	العشار
L12	May God keep you long.	الله يخليك (ع)
L9	hand	اید – ایدین (ج ، ع)
L9	door, gate	باب – ابواب (ج)
L9	Eastern Gate	باب الشرجي (ع)
L9	Al-Muadham Gate	باب المعلظم
L12	cold	بارد
L10	bus	باص (ع)
L10	bicycle	باص (ع) بایسکل (ع)
		-

L11

switchboard

L12

L10

L10

blood

dinar (money)

turn (to) (for vehicles)

		ت	
L12	tired		تعبان
L12	get used to (to)		تعود
L10	taxi		تكسي (ع)
L11	telephone		تلغون
L11	possible	E	جائر
L12 L12	hot pill, seed, grain		حـار حبـة – حبوب (ج)
L12 L11	God willing, all is well.	خ ا	خير انشاالله (ع) خردة , صرافة (ع)
L11 L9	dial (to) the Tigris (river)	3	دار (ع) دحلة
L9	stair, ladder		د <u>ج</u> ـلـة درج (ع)
L12	notebook		دنت حدفات (م)
L9	guide (to), lead (to)		دفتر — دفاتر (ج) دلـی (ع)

L11	directly	راسا (ع)
L11	return (to)	رجع
L10	number, numeral	رقـم - ارقام (ج)
L10	ride (to)	ركـب

 L9 field, arena
 قصاحة

 L10 driver
 (ع) (ع) (ع) (ع)

 L12 fat
 سمین

 L9 tooth
 (ع) (ع)

 L9
 street

 L9
 policeman

 (ج)
 policeman

لفط - ضغوط (ج) العقوط (ج) العقوط (ج) العقوط العقوط (ج) العقوط العقوط العقوط (ج) العقوط العلم العقوط العلم العقوط العقوط العلم العقوط العقوط العلم العقوط العلم العلم العلم العلم العلم العلم العلم ال

 L9
 floor, story
 (ج) طابق – طوابق (ج)

 L11
 of course
 طبعا

 L12
 climate
 طقس

 L11
 look up (to)
 (ع)

ع

L12	health (good)		عافيسة
L12	high		· عالىي
L12	temperamental		عصبي (ع)-
L9	building, high rise		عمـــارة .
L12	address		عنوان – عناوین (ج)
L9	turn (to)		عوج (ع)
L9	doctor's office		عيسادة
L12	faint (to)	غ	غمن عليه (ع)
L10	empty	ف	نــا رغ نات
L12	suddenly		فجسأة .
L10	fils (money)		فلس - فلوس (ج)
		1 4	
L12	matter	O	قضيـة - قضايا (ج)
		, 5 \	
L12	floor, lot, ground		کاع - کیعان (ج) (ع)
L9	straight ahead		کبل (ع)
L11	very		كلش
L11	cost (to)		كىلىف

L10	for your sake		لخاطرك (ع) لزم
L11	catch (to)		لزم
		هم	
L9	traffic	1	مسرور
L11	sum		مبلغ - مبالغ (ج)
L11	yes		مبلي (ع)
L10	full		متروس (ع)
L11	long distance call		مخابرة خارجية
L12	hospital		مستشفيي
L12	poor		مسکین – مساکین (ج)
L9	elevator, lift		مصعد - مصاعبد (ج)
L9	revered		معسظتم
L11	from here		منا (ع)
L12	water		مي (ع)
L12	desk, table		ميز (ع)
		Ü	
L10	descend (to)		نــزل
L12	benefit (to)		نفسع
			•
		. &	
L11	concern (to)		هــــم
L11	There it is.		هــم هیاته (ع)

و

L12	pain (to), hurt (to)	وجع
L9	face	وجـه – وجـوه (ج)
L9	behind	ورا (ع)
L11	get in a fix (to)	ورط
L10	Wazeiriah (section of Baghdad)	وزيسريسة
L9	arrive (to)	وصـــل
L11	save (to)	وفسسر
L11	detain (to)	وتف (ع)
L12	fall (to)	وكع (ع)

ي

L9 left (direction)

L10 near, next to

(2) (3)

in the first and				
7				
yan dayi yi				
			•	
ring. Stephan				
		•		
i i jas mansis Li				